The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,895.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
,, Carwar	30	,, Coconada	14
,, Narrakal ... June	3	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Allepy	3	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Tuticorin	5	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Colombo	6	,, False Point	17
,, Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
,, Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. "INDIA," 1,660 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	June 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahomerah	22
,, Guadur	8	,, Fao	22
,, Muscat	10	,, Bushire	24
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bahrein	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	28
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Koweit	16	,, Muscat ... July	2
,, Fao	18	,, Guadur	4
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair-Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchisson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
[illegible]	39	25		9·10	
[illegible]	50	34		14	
[illegible]	50	34		14	
[illegible]	50	34		14	
[illegible]	50	34		14	
[illegible] (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

[illegible] 3 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible]

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] MONDAY, 1st June 1874

"[illegible]," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day [illegible] to sailing.

For further information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 36s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the n[illegible] of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attending on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the marking-board to mark the score, and the liability [illegible]. By this new invention mistakes are im[illegible] and inconveniences are done away with, [illegible] is double. *Every player can now ma[illegible] table, and from the cushions he is stan[illegible].*

The apparatus itself is so simple in [illegible] teur can put it together in half an hou[illegible] an electrician.

The battery will last for months [illegible] when it needs to be renewed, can be d[illegible] annas. The extreme simplicity of the [illegible] low charge for the same will, C. L. & C[illegible] popular with the Billiard-playing com[illegible] East, as it has already become in Engla[illegible] C. L. & Co. have at present only a v[illegible] Electric Markers, but are expecti[illegible] shortly; meanwhile all orders will be re[illegible]

The Markers can be seen in full work[illegible] be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who hav[illegible] Patentees Sole Agents for India and th[illegible] therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & C[illegible]
BILLIARD TABLE MANUF[illegible]
CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, (2,449 Tons, and 630 H.P.) Captain J. Orman, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ABBOTSFORD, s.s., are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARBITRATOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Arbitrator.

Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MILFORD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY at 12 Noon, at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
E. LORD, Deputy Chairman.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 26th May 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the RATNAGHERRY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited will be held at Rutnagherry on SUNDAY, the 7th June next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors. Immediately afterwards an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to decide on the VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION of the said COMPANY, under Clause 2 of Section 145 and Section 147 of Act 10 of 1866, and the measures to be adopted for that purpose.

BHASKER VISHNOO PHUDKE,
वासुदेव हरी आटले,
WASSOODEW HURREE ATLAY,
Directors.

Rutnagherry, 20th May 1874.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. De DOUZA begs to inform VISITORS to MATHERAN, that he has lately built a very spacious BUNGALOW attached to the Hotel, which besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are THREE SEPARATE BUNGALOWS, besides the ABOVE, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

Terms Moderate.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	1	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. C., pages 24 to 27.

HEAD OFFICE.

[illegible] LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
[illegible], Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
[illegible] BOMBAY, TREACHER'S BUILDING;
[illegible] AT MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

TRUSTEE.
[illegible] OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
[illegible] COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
[illegible] HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
[illegible] SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AGENTS.
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

[illegible] Examination of Assurants residing in Bombay is [illegible] Company's Medical Officer, Dr. Sidney Smith, [illegible] gon, who will be at home for the purpose [illegible] between the hours of 9-30 and 11 A.M., and [illegible] Office daily from 1-30, where applicants can [illegible] ment.

[illegible] mination of Assurants residing in the Mofussil [illegible] Civil Surgeon of the Station, when practi[illegible] by the nearest properly qualified European [illegible] r.

[illegible] will be paid in all cases by the Company, but [illegible] Rs. 5,000 it will be charged to the Assurant [illegible] m.

[illegible] DDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.
BENEFIT
MR. R. W. LAWRENCE.
THE GAME OF SPECULATION,
AND
WHO'S TO WIN HIM?

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
SCHOOL,
By particular desire, preceded by
THE SILENT WOMAN.

THURSDAY, 28TH MAY.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
and the New Burlesque of
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.

FRIDAY, 29TH MAY.
GRAND SHAKESPEREAN NIGHT,
BENEFIT
MISS CARRY GEORGE,
ROMEO & JULIET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

AT REDUCED PRICES! AT REDUCED PRICES!

M. B. MADON & Co. beg to inform the Public at large that the following articles are to be immediately disposed of at reduced prices:—

Bicarbonate of Soda, per cwt.	Rs. 12	0
Macdougal's Disinfectant Powder, per 100 lbs	11	0
Ferri et Quinie Citratis, per doz. bottles	11	8
Magnesia Sulphas (Epsom Salts). per cwt	5	12
Iodide of Potassium, per lb	12	0

M. B. MADON & Co.,
40, Baharkote, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY proceeding to England by Steamer would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Address "R.," care of *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to JOHN, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED (in the Fort) a SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Apply stating terms to "A. B. C," care of Printer

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, at 1 o'clock, will be sold the late Mr. A. E. PEILE's Household Furniture, &c., at No. 70, Harkness Lane, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a first-rate OFFICE SHIGRAM, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 200 only. Apply to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
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- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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Agra to Jeypore.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX-CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 3rd June 1874 at 12 noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 15th May 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or (and) RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 Tons per Month, commencing from 1st July next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 Cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle up to noon, on TUESDAY the 26th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd April 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of May 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, passing the following as a special Resolution as contemplated by Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866:—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged and improved by the addition of 10,000 New Spindles or thereabouts and 100 New Looms, and by the erection and provision of such new or additional Building, Machinery, Engines, and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for properly working the same, and that the Board of Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 100 additional Shares of Rs. 1,250 each; and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned shares and all or any of them at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that in the meantime and pending such issue of Shares the Directors may raise and borrow (as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company) any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. And that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot any of the said additional Shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION AND MODUS.

ENGINEERS will find CREGAN'S BOILER COMPOSITION and MODUS the BEST and CHEAPEST yet introduced in India. It is solely manufactured under the Patentee's immediate supervision and is at present in use in more than FORTY FACTORIES in the Bombay Presidency. All indents and correspondence to be addressed to the Undersigned. Copies of testimonials and directions for use forwarded on application.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Sole Agent.

33, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

NEW HATS FOR THE HILLS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blandford Tiverton	High Flat Crown Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Lonsdale Whitby	High Round Crown Half Stiff	7 0	8 0
Torquay Argyle	High Flat Crown High Round Crown Half Stiff Crown	7 8	8 8
Ryde	Low Soft Crown	6 8	7 8
Dress Hats Best Drab	Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Manufacture	14 0 11 8	16 0 13 0
Dress Hats Full Drab	Asquith and Co.'s Extra Light	13 8 8 8	14 0 10 0
Tweed Travelling Caps		3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps "Glengarrys"		5 0	6 0

HELMETS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Asquith & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork on Felt Body covered with best white Drill, Waterproof, Low Crown, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
The above shape, in a special quality, of extra substance, a protection against any sun	16 0	18 0
White Regulation, manufacture without India Rubber	14 8	16 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
Chains and Spikes for the above, of best triple Gilt, very superior quality	15 0	17 0
Drab Felt Hunting Helmets, Low Crown, wide Brim	8 8	10 0
Drab Felt Helmets, with Patent, Inner adapting band to fit any shaped Head, Double Felt throughout	18 0	20 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

RAYMOND'S
IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Canadian Manufacture.
NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.

N. V. CURRANEE,
Sole Agent.

6, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1. B. AUS. GELD., VAMPIRE, 15-1, 6 year old, perfect fencer, very handsome. Winner of two First Prizes at last Poona Horse Show. Has been ridden as 1st charger. Up to any weight. Price Rs. 1,200.
2. CH. A. H., THORMANBY, 14-3, 6 year old. First Class Maiden, good action, great blood, entered for Bangalore and Poona. Price Rs. 2,500.
3. BAY A. GAL., THE STOIC, 14 hands, 6 year old, entered for Bangalore and Poona. For performances, see Sporting Magazine (April No. 1874). Price Rs. 2,000.
4. GREY A. GAL., BLUE GOWN, 14 hands, 5 year old, beautiful mover, promising Maiden, unentered. Price Rs. 950.
5. GREY A. H., LANCER, 14-1, 5 year old, landed last year, very blood and good action. Has been ridden as 2nd charger, unentered. Price Rs. 1,200.

The above Horses, the property of Lieutenant Elliot, 1st Bombay Cavalry, are all in work, and in first-rate order. Regarding *Thormanby* and *The Stoic,* apply to JOHN WHEAL, Bangalore. The remainder can be seen with the owner at Poona. The Arabs are all out of Abdool Rayman's stable and the best blood procurable.

N. B.—Vampire and *The Stoic* are first-rate Hunters and well-known with the Poona Hunt.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White,* Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Victoria Berg	,, 30	,,	,,
Laubenheimer	,, 15	,,	,,
Steinvein	,, 20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frande	,, 14	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	,, 6	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NOTICES.

MR. T. E. DECRUZ,
BAZAAR SUPPLIER & GENERAL PURVEYOR,
CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS,
Crawford Market, No. 6, (Near Fowl Depot,)
Commission only 5 per Cent. on all Purchases.

MR. DECRUZ begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that he has been for a long period connected with the above Business, and is in a position to purchase Bazaar articles of every description on most reasonable terms. From long experience he is enabled to regulate his selections according to the taste and requirements of his Constituents, for whom he will secure the best qualities of articles.

Bachelors will make a large saving by employing Mr. DeCruz.

Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,
Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of
INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artisans of the *Happy Valley.* The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The List comprises *Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Cruets, Pendants, &c.*

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 5s. 10d. per
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	13 ,,	at 6 0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons			2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1	5	0
			£57	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE, COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."
And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat	Sorabjee Edaljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed,* that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essentia. for India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co, Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH MAY, 1874.

No English telegrams of to-day's date are to hand, the home markets being closed for the Whitsuntide holidays.

From China the latest date is Reuter's message of 24th instant, giving the following quotations:—

Hongkong—6 months' sight Bank Bills on London 4s. 4½d.; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings 6½ catties dlrs. 2-45.
Shanghai—6 months' sight Bank Bills on London 6s. 0½d.; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings 6½ catties Tls. 1-9 7.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There has been very little doing in sterling to-day, few bills have been offered, and rates close with a downward tendency at a decline of 1/16d. from Thursday's quotations, say Bank Bills 1s. 11 1/16d. to ⅛d.; Credits 1s. 11½d. per rupee. There is a strong enquiry for bills on Calcutta at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight, but there are no sellers.

The Bank of Bombay return to the 21st instant, which we publish below, shows the following changes during the week:—A decrease in the Government Treasury Balance of 9 lacs, an increase in Deposits of 2 lacs, and an increase in Cash Credits, undrawn, of ½ lac. On the other side of the account Government Securities are increased by 3½ lacs, Cash Credits 2 lacs, and Bills Discounted 1½ lacs, while Loans are reduced by 6 lacs, the Cash Balance being 7½ lacs less than last week. The statement is by no means unfavourable, the decrease in the Government' Balance being merely the result of the Council Drafts presented, which have gone to increase Public Deposits and reduce the amount outstanding in loans; the reduction in the Cash Balance therefore is mainly the result of the Bank's purchases of Government Paper and increased holding of local bills, and is therefore more in favour of easier money than otherwise. The heading of the account "Bills Discounted' should be altered, as it tends to convey a wrong impression, the leading items in it being really operations in Inland Exchange, which should be entirely separated from local discounts as having an entirely different signification.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in strong request, but there are no sellers at current rates, which are nominally as follows:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Re. 107¾.

IN SHARES there is nothing new to notice. The following are the principal quotations:—

New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	467½
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Bombay Press Company	1,075
Ditto New	235
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,555
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,770
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Oriental	4,000

COTTON.—The Export demand continues particularly slow, to-day's purchases having only reached about 800 candies, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. We quote:—Bhownuggur Rs. 187; Dhollera Rs. 184; Ginned Broach Rs. 208; Compta Rs. 177; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 199 per candy.

FREIGHTS continue quiet at unaltered rates both for sail and steam.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are unaltered in value, but there is no enquiry of any importance.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS—THE LAW OF GUARANTEE.—A case of great importance, especially to bankers, as to guarantees, has just been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench. The defendant had guaranteed payment to the plaintiffs (the Chartered Bank of China) of the bills of a mercantile firm at Singapore to the extent of £5,000. After the guarantee had been acted upon for some time, the firm became largely indebted to the bank, and the manager of the bank suspected that the firm was insolvent. On the 4th of October, 1872, the bank discounted a bill drawn by the firm, and five days afterwards the firm stopped payment. The defendant disputed his liability as guarantor on the ground that the bank ought to have communicated their suspicions to him, and so have enabled him to withdraw his guarantee. When the action was tried before Mr. Justice Blackburn, he ruled that there was no defence, unless it was proved that the bank knew or believed that the firm was about to stop payment. The jury found that the bank had no such knowledge, and returned a verdict for them. The defendant moved to set this verdict aside, but the full court upheld the verdict, and said that in such a case the only defence would be that the person to whom the guarantee was given had such a knowledge or belief of the impending insolvency of the person guaranteed as would render it improper to give any further credit under the guarantee, but the knowledge referred to must be knowledge that the insolvency was certain and about to occur.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cochin (May 9th) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Goa (May 21st) brought a general cargo and one hundred and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 534 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (May 22nd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain H. Leton, Mr. Hunt, Lieut. Russel, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Alington and thirteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, Captain T. Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bibby, Captain and Mrs. Gostling, Mr. Greenland, Mr. Hyis, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. D. Nicoll, and three hundred deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARBITRATOR, 113 tons, Commander W. Wallace, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool 22nd April, calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, brought the following cargo:—211 bales twist, 2 packages glassware, 4 packages paint, 113 packages piece goods, 4,079 packages iron hoops, 18 kegs nails, 3,089 bars and 1,746 bundles iron, 9 packages wine and spirits, 8 cases brandy, 50 cases soap, 80 barrels tar, 50 cases brass, 12 casks fire clay, 202 tons coals and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MILFORD, 1,046 tons, Commander D. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 10th January, with the following cargo:—224 cases brandy, 60 cases candles, 353 cases old tom, 20 packages glassware, 12 cases salt, 111 cases bricks, 46 packages earthenware, 30 cases confectionary, 25 cases fruit, 41 cases preserves, 7 cases sauce, 15 cases vinegar, 5 cases paper, 23 cases glass bottles, 102 cases geneva, 6 cases iron safes, 200 casks beer, 76 packages wine, 12 packages weight, 25 barrels kerosine, 50 packages paint, 4,744 bars iron, 35 packages ale, 184 packages window glasses, 250 kegs nails, 2 cases cocoa, 1 cask rum, 8 cases whiskey, 281 cases oilmanstore, and packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee, May 22.
	Burmah (s)	Saunders	Calcutta, April 26.
	Milford	Simpson	London, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Avoca (s)	Fraser	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Arbitrator, to Liverpool.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Burmah, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Jean Ingelow, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May 21 Scotia (s) ....Wicks ....Camorta, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

May 21 Steamer Carrisbrooke, and Ship City of Athens.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 23 Assyria (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo, s, 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi, s, 15 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Orchis, s, 39 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Good Hope, s, 4 cases claret and 26 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Palermo, s, 13 packages paper, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Parense, s, 5 cases machinery, Frazer and Miller.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 38 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Asia, s, 15 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
India, s, 17 cases paper, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esprance, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetee Nowrojee; 1 hogshead brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—25TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Centurion, 125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Khorasson, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 130 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 103 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton.
Glenhuntley, 900 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
East, 650 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 1,000 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Hutton, s, 55 bales cotton, Tavermull Tejban; 60 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Hubibhoy; 68 bales cotton, Jaitaram Nanchund; 125 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder; 125 bales cotton, Casseeram Tooljaram; 15 bales cotton, Ascuron Rhungar; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 73 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 209 bales cotton, Veerjiall Luckmonbhoy.
Parsee s, 46 bales cotton, Madow Coorpall and Co.; 103 bales cotton, Nuthoo Moorarjee; 68 bales cotton, Dowjee Bhooraj; 29 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 51 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall; 27 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravundas; 46 bales cotton, Khitsee Poonjee; 46 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameejee; 108 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Pursotum; 68 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Palermo s, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Cursondas Cullianjee; 101 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton waste and 3 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co; 252 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13 bales cotton waste, Vijboocandas Amrootlall.
Ariel s, 434 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co.
South Tyne, s, 125 bales cotton, The L. A. and A. Co.; 164 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dyall; 125 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 120 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha; 12 bales cotton, Currimsee Premjee; 500 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Vullubbhoy Gopalldass; 52 bales wool, Shriram Dowlutram.
Parasense, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 153 bales cotton, Jaitharam Nanchund; 462 bundles nux vomica, H. B. Guzdhier; 242 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 56 bales cotton, Bhagowjee Bhajee; 150 bales cotton, Hormusjee Burjorjee; 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 132 bales cotton, T. R. Roopjee Mody; 200 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 10 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla s, 400 bales cotton, A Trading Co; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Simla s, 100 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Simla s, 50 bales cotton, and 1,298 bags coffee, P. & O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golden Russett, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 188 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Gresham s, 1,170 bags linseed, Dhuramseebhoy Poonjabhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla s, 32 cases indigo, Hajee Zamal Abedin; 10 boxes cassia, Hajee Adom Esmall & Co.
Avoca s, 2 cases silk, Mahomed Saduck Neemajee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 22.

Bowen, Lieut-Colonel, 3rd Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 25.

Russell, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Gostling, Captain, Madras Nair Brigade, on Medical Board, from Travancore.

DEPARTURES—May 21.

Gabbett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 23.

Tinling, Captain, 17th Regiment, N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

MAY 25.

Biddulph, Brigadier General, Bengal R. A., on sick leave, to England.
Smith, Colonel, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Fulton, Captain, 5th Regiment, N. L. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Boulderson, Captain, 68th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Woodfall, Surgeon, Major, Bengal 13th Brigade R. A., on leave, to England.
Bowen, Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd Regiment, N. L. I., on furlough, to England.
Titterton, Surgeon Major, Bengal A. M. D., on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd May, 1874.

With reference to G O C, No, 604, 8th Oct, 1873, the Head Quarters of the 3rd Musketry Circle will be established until further orders at Belgaum.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd N I (Grenadiers) Lieut J S King, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Second Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut Balfe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

16th N I Lieut F G T Welch is transferred from 2nd Wing Subaltern 13th N I to 2nd Wing Subaltern 16th N I, and will officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties.

Maj W A Gillespie, S C, is appointed Depy Asst-Adjt Genl for Musketry vice, Capt Christie, deceased.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Maj D B Young, S, C, Presidency Pay Master, 6th May 1874
Capt J Tinling, Genl List, Qr Mr 17th N I, 20th May 1874.
Surgn Maj G F A Brown, Indian Medical Service, 20th May 1874.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 16th proximo.

The officers from outstations will travel expeditiously at the public expense:—

7th Foot (2nd Bat).—Lieut E A Mostyn, Poona.
7th Foot (2nd Bat.—Lieut G F Thunder Poona.
66th Foot—Lieut W A Collaghan, Poona.
66th Foot—Lieut B R Hobart, Poona.
Staff Corps—Major J G Watts, Poona.
Brigade Staff—Capt W S Feat, Poona.
1st Sind Horse—Capt E S Reynolds, Poona.
2nd Sind Horse—Lieut P J Maitland, Poona.
13th N I Lieut J A Walker, Poona.
18th Regiment N I—Lieut A W C Bell, Poona.
30th N I—Lieut W C Harrison, Poona.
3rd Hussars—Lieut A G R Van Cortlandt, Mhow.
2nd Foot (1st Bat)—Lieut R H Hitchins, Mhow.
2nd Foot (1st Bat)—Lieut C E Whittle, Mhow.
59th Foot—Lieut H G W Ford, Mhow.
83rd Foot—Lieut C G B Hervey, Mhow.
108th Foot—Lieut G L H Starr, Mhow.
108th Foot—Lieut E E Swaine, Mhow.
Staff Corps—Maj J Barras, Mhow.
2nd Madras Lt Cavalry—Capt A Curtois, Mhow.
31st Madras N L I—Capt T H Campbell, Mhow.
35th Madras N I—G E V Holloway, Mhow.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Surgn W E Saunders, E Baty 18th Bgde R A.
No 2122 Private H Harvey, 108th Foot.
No 2413 Private G Rouse, 108th Foot.
No 4116 Serjt Patrick Toole, 56th Regt, is appointed Provost Serjt to the Garrison Cells at Hydrabad, and transferred to the Unattached List.

The following order is confirmed:—

83rd Foot—Regimental order, dated 6th May 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut H F Cadell to act as interpreter to the Regt from the 1st idem, vice Lieut J W Anderson, and during the absence of Sub-Lieut Buckland on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col J Spurway (9th Brigade) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col J J Elder, Wing Officer, 6th N I, for thirty days, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette, May 21.*)

The undermentioned officers, who presented themselves at the examination held on 30th April and 1st May 1874, have been declared by the Central Committee to have passed the prescribed examination in Pushtu:—

Capt R Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshawar.
Capt L H E Tucker, Dist Supt of Police, Derah Ismail Khan.
Mr A Christie, Asst Comr, Peshawar.

Capt C E Macaulay, Offg Depy Comr, Derah Ismail Khan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th May 1874.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Derah Ismail Khan during the absence on leave of Capt Macaulay.

Surg W P Warburton, Civil Surgn, Jalandhar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-five days, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1874.

Surg J McGreery, Staff Surgn, Jalandhar, officiated as Civil Surgeon of Jalandhar, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th April to the 8th May 1874, both days inclusive.

Surgn H Whitwell, 7th N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Jalandhar, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th May 1874.

Surgn R Power, Offg Civil Surgn of Derah Ismail Khan, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that station during the absence, on special duty, of Surgn Maj C P Costello, with effect from the 14th April 1874.

Mr A W Stogdon, Asst Comr, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magst of Rawalpindi, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 6th April 1874.

Lieut C F Massy, Asst Comr, from the Delhi to the Rawalpindi District, Lieut Massy is appointed to the charge of the sub-division of Attock.

Mr G Knox, Depy Comr, Rohtak, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-five days, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th May 1874.

Mr W Coldstream, Asst Comr, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Rohtak, during Mr Knox's absence on leave.

Mr H Beck, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, from the 6th April, when Mr J Turnbull availed himself of furlough.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 24th April 1874, directing Surgn F J Twisby to afford medical aid to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry during the time Surgn Maj G Farrell may be on the sick list, or until further orders.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated 21st April, 1874, making the following temporary appointments with effect from the 28th Feby 1874, in consequence of Capt A G Ross, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, having been directed to proceed to Patna on duty connected with the famine relief operations in that district.

Capt C C Brownlow, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer in addition to his duties as Adjt.

A F Lumbe, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

5th Goorkhas—Regimental Order, dated 23rd April 1874, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 22nd idem, consequent on the return of Maj H P Close, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, from furlough.

Maj H P Close, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, until further orders.

Capt J M Sym, Qrmr and Offg Comdt, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and until further orders.

Capt J Cook, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, to revert to his appointment of Wing Officer.

Capt W E Gowan, Offg 1st Wing Subaltern and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr. Capt Gowan will also continue to perform the duties of 1st Wing Subaltern until further orders.

Mr T Higham, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th June, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1874.

Mr T Higham, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Madhopur Workshops Division, to hold executive charge of the Division during the absence of Mr Watson on leave or until further orders.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Personal Asst to Supg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WORGAN—May 3rd, at Clapham, Surrey, Charles John, eldest son of Colonel J. Worgan, R.A.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUTTON—May 17th, at Kurrachee, the wife of James Hutton, Manager Agra Bank, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATH.

RAMCHUNDER LUXUMONJEE—May 24th, at Bombay, aged 49 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWAN—May 21st, at Camalpore, the wife of Robert Swan, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

McCLUNY—May 21st, at Calcutta, William McCluny, Esq. C.E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bengal, from sun-stroke aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1874.

NOT many persons will care to study the full text of the despatches of which Sir Henry Anderson's Abstract was considered by the India Office to be heavy enough for the digestion even of members of Parliament; but the history of the way in which the Famine has been treated is only intelligible when read by the light of these despatches. Lord Northbrook's defence of himself, for instance, in the despatch of the 24th ultimo., which he has hastened to place before the Indian public, is scarcely intelligible to anyone who is not familiar with the earlier despatches contained in *Part I. of the Famine Correspondence.* It appears from this correspondence, which covers the interval from October last to the middle of February, that Sir George Campbell was, to put it plainly, censured for neglect of duty and virtually superseded by Sir Richard Temple many weeks before he left India. The policy to be adopted in order to guard against the ravages of famine was settled at a conference held in Calcutta on the 10th of November, at which the Viceroy laid down the principles that "no grain was" for the time "to be provided for "other than relief works, and that the time had "not come for the formation of Relief Com"mittees," but that "an administrative machi"nery should be organized which could be "instantly brought into play so as to commence "relief whenever and wherever the necessity "should arise." The organization of this machinery was specially committed to the charge of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who, in reply to a question how much it was desirable for him to do in regard to the buying and storing of food, was assured that he might act on his own responsibility on sudden emergencies, and that, although his request for an immediate grant of 50 lacs seemed premature, the utmost financial support would be given him as soon as he had obtained from each division and district "statements in categorical form" of "everything that was proposed to be done." Now, Sir George Campbell's fault was, that, instead of accepting this definite field of action, he would not consent to forego the chance of distinguishing himself by taking the whole management of the Famine into his own hands. While admitting, in words, that it was not his business to determine whether the ports should be closed or left open, and that the purchase of the necessary supplies of grain was part of the work the Government of India had agreed to take upon itself, the ambitious Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal could not help, apparently, recurring again and again to these topics, and lecturing Lord Northbrook on the errors of policy he was committing. With wonderful self-control, the Viceroy refrained from entering into any dispute on these subjects with Sir George Campbell, and only hinted to him from time to time that he would do wisely to mind his own business and see that the administrative duties he had bound himself to look after were properly discharged. Possibly, his infirm state of health disabled Sir George Campbell from undertaking the effective supervision of his subordinates, while it increased the querulousness which made him worry the Viceroy with long minutes in which the policy of the Government of India was sharply criticized. At all events, time passed on—and the Government of India became more and more alarmed as to the sufficiency of "country carriage" and the preparedness of the local committees which the Bengal Government was to have organized. No clear information could be obtained from Sir George Campbell with regard to what he had done, and the famine in North Behar was already at hand. At last, on the 12th of January, after another ineffectual conference had been held at Government House, the limit of the Viceroy's forbearance was reached; and a despatch was sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal urging "the "necessity for immediate action in providing "an adequate amount of inland traffic for the "transport of grain."

In this despatch the orders of the Government of India were "recapitulated seriatim," and reference was made to half a dozen different occasions on which the views of that Government on the subject of local transport had been distinctly stated. It was also pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor had shown by his own language that he was fully conscious of his direct and immediate responsibility in this matter. Yet, the Government of India went on to say, "the Governor-General in Council "has now learnt that, while the railway trans"port is adequate for present requirements, the "Local Government has no sufficient informa"tion in its possession as to whether the inland "transport and country carriage will or will "not prove adequate and efficient, or whether "the local officers have or have not succeeded "in doing what was expected of them. The "Government of India . . . . can no "longer remain in uncertainty upon a point on "which the success of all relief operations must "mainly depend, and two forms are therefore "enclosed" for the local officers to fill up with the required information. Although, too, the necessity had arisen, no relief committees had been organized in Eastern Tirhoot. Sir G. Campbell could not, in reply to this despatch, say that the special work of his Government had not been neglected; and on the 16th of January Sir Richard Temple was appointed to do what he had left undone. It would be unfair to Sir George Campbell not to mention the excuse he gave for having, as he himself says, "of set purpose and with full "deliberation," omitted to do all that might have been desirable as regards the transport service. In the first place, the local officers had assured him that there was "abundance of "local carriage," and that the grain could be stored easily. Then, the Government of India had been anxious not to interfere with private trade, and so he had "tried not to "disturb ordinary channels and ways of "transport more than could be helped." As to the delay in organizing relief committees he pleaded guilty. The petulance of the remarks about inland carriage is manifest; and Sir George Campbell had apparently forgotten how large a discretion had been left him. The fatal mistake he made, in fact, was that he remained in Calcutta to carry on a literary controversy with the Governor-General instead of going to Behar to superintend the administrative work of his subordinates. He was so anxious to write statesman-like minutes that he forgot it was his first duty to be an energetic executive officer. A perusal of the Parliamentary blue-books and the despatches just published in India makes one pity Lord Northbrook, who seems to have been assailed with reproaches on one side by an insubordinate Lieutenant-Governor, and on the other by an ignorant and presumptuous Secretary of State. He could, however, rid himself of Sir G. Campbell, and he has by this time, we trust, made a convert of Lord Salisbury.

WHILE all manner of discussions are going on about replenishing the Staff Corps, and allowing Colonels to commute their off-reckonings, we hear very little of a question which was considered settled so far back as 1872. In July of that year certain promotions in the Royal Artillery appeared which, coupled with the hopes held out by reports and telegrams from England, led those lately promoted in the R. A. as Majors to believe that they would shortly enjoy Majors' pay, and lose those very fallacious incomes—the contracts. Now to the uninitiated it may seem odd how we (allow us to imagine ourselves Majors for the nonce) should be willing to forego all advantages accruing from contracts generally believed to be a most paying concern. Had we been writing in 1853 or even 1858 we should never have moved in this business. In those days the Company liberally supplied articles free of cost which the present Government do not: then, the different contracts held larger sums than at present; then, articles were cheaper; then Chitty and his tribe did not exist in their present light; then, reasonable appeals were listened to; then, we were treated as gentlemen—the consequence was that all Batteries were ready for service. So they are now. Exactly—but now the conditions are totally different. Formerly the contracts—all duties to Government duly performed—gave a maintenance; now, they yield a bare subsistence. Formerly the Government were liberal; now they are more than parsimonious. Formerly they believed us; now they don't. Formerly we were gentlemen; now we are cut up into tit bits on every item, and have to fight every pie. Formerly we spent hundreds and were paid; now we spend pies and are cut. The position of the doctor who paid (*i.e. had to pay*) for a mutton chop issued to a dying patient on spoon diet was nothing to what ours is at present. Everything we do is an object of disapproval with Pay, Ordnance, or Commissariat Department, yet we are supposed to be the luckiest men under the sun. Yes, it is the old, old cry, nothing to do, and plenty of pay.

Under the circumstances above related, readers will not be surprised to hear that all Majors—we may, to be safe, say all Majors R. A. who feel they have hitherto done their duty to Government in the matter of contracts, and we may fairly say that all have done so—would gladly hand over all contracts of Government if Government in return would grant Majors' pay. A Major in command of a Field Battery under present regulations draws Rs. 1,160 or thereabouts; but, after his monthly expenses have been paid, he finds that he has drawn, after repairing his Battery, &c., very little beyond Rs. 700—and surely this is little enough for such a command—coupled, as it is, with the responsibilities of an Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster, besides the working of his *Karkhana,* and the provision of his line gear, &c. We may fairly say that the work of an officer commanding a Battery, conscientiously performed, occupies him from gun-fire in the morning till 4 or 5 P.M. in the evening. He is not, remember, like the Officer Commanding a Regiment, who is entirely dependent on his commissioned staff for reports of daily occurrences—no, all these he has to work for himself. All his returns have to be checked by himself, and he alone is responsible for every thing.

Government will most certainly not take the supply of the contracts if they can help it. The cause of this is simple; the authorities know full well that Majors (or C. O.'s of Batteries) can, and do, do it much cheaper. So long as they (*i. e.* Government) make C. O.'s pay Government price for articles bought from Arsenals, and leave them to furnish other expensive articles, Government are gainers, and therefore are not willing to change the system. The demands from any Battery would far exceed any expenditure that Government would readily sanction, though the actual value for efficiency would be nothing in comparison. Feeling this, Government have evidently determined to sacrifice the officers and their pay to save their own expenditure. Such economy is pitiful in the extreme. C. O.'s of Batteries are not likely to lose their *esprit de corps*; but surely authorities are not going to rest on this. We have heard that it has been held that there is no need to increase the pay of army officers because the supply exceeds the demand: it will be dangerous to urge this in support of withholding Majors' pay and withdrawing contracts, as the inevitable result will be loss of zeal and efficiency.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ON Saturday the "Tatler" called attention to a matter affecting the public safety to a great extent—namely, the circulation of unsigned warrants. We understand that there has been a full enquiry into the circumstances connected with the attempt made by a clerk in the Fort Police Court to have an unsigned warrant executed on a woman of the Purbhoo caste, and to have her taken to the office of the Sub-registrar of a certain district of the city in order to obtain her signature to a registration deed. The clerk has been for the present suspended from his duties; but as he has nineteen years' service, and there has been nothing known against him previous to his present offence, the Acting Senior Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, has considered it advisable to leave the matter for final disposal by Mr. Connon, who is expected here in a few weeks.

SIR JOHN KAYE is a somewhat unfortunate writer, for he seldom attempts to pen a criticism which does not secure him many opponents, while when he attempts to describe the character of certain men he generally lays his colours on so thickly that his sketch is received with mirth by those well acquainted with the subject. We notice that Sir John's criticism of Lord Ellenborough's administration has involved him in a quarrel with Lord Colchester, who has written the following letter to the *Standard* regarding a previous correspondence about Lord Ellenborough:—

SIR,—I cannot allow Sir John Kaye's letter to pass unnoticed, though I do not desire to prolong the general controversy. The papers I have published must be left to speak for themselves. But Sir John Kaye complains, first, of my long delay in noticing his first letter; secondly, of my last letter being evasive; and, thirdly, of my having charged him with being a hireling writer.

As to the last point, I never intended such a charge, nor did my words bear fairly that meaning. It seems another instance of Sir John Kaye's tendency to put the worst meaning on the thoughts and language of others. I charged him with bias against Lord Ellenborough. I attributed that bias, under what, after his statements of dates, I fully admit was an erroneous impression, to his already, when he wrote, having stood in a position where ties of gratitude and attachment to the East India Company would tend to make him unfavourable to one of their prominent opponents. Such an explanation, had it been true, would have been the best excuse for what I cannot but continue to protest against—his charge of baseness and treachery against an eminent man on a theoretical construction of his motives for a particular course of action.

Does Sir John Kaye's emphatic remark—that when one man brings a charge against another he ought to make himself aware whether his statement is true or false—come with the best grace from one who does not shrink from charging the basest and most unworthy motives on a statesman, on a mere theory whose truth or falsehood cannot by its nature be brought to a positive test? The delay referred to is capable of a simple explanation. I happened not to see your paper the day Sir John Kaye first wrote on this subject. My attention was only called to it accidentally the day before I addressed my reply to you.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

COLCHESTER.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* has some apposite remarks concerning our tramways. He tells us:—"The tramway carts are running, and that is perhaps the reason why so few people ride in them. They run and do not stop, the conductors haven't a notion of inviting the native public to join the machine in its course, and the drivers seem to think it their business to get from one terminus to the other as quickly as possible without stopping." And, after complimenting the Company upon their arrangements in respect of their vehicles, horses, and drivers, he goes on to say—"I used to think that about the only pedestal in Europe where the figure of a Parsee would not be incongruous was the step of a London omnibus. His strident, nasal voice, his quick apprehension, his strong memory, and his turn for business, seemed to me to point him out as born to cry, "Charing Cross, Olborn, Bank." But since I have seen how ineffective a Parsee conductor can be I think I was mistaken. In the trip I took nobody was asked to ride—nobody was told for how little they could be conveyed, and nobody looked out from the machine in expectation of being hailed. The populace were ordered out of the way with great sternness, and the trip seemed to be undertaken with no other object than to give driver and conductor a ride." We can fully endorse the writer's comments, so far as our own observation extends, and [illegible] agree with him that the Company [illegible] study their own interests in taking steps [illegible] the advantages of their venture as widely known as possible. He suggests that hand-bills printed in the vernaculars should be distributed, setting forth their fares and comparing them with those of the ordinary bullock rekla or buggy. Of course it is to be presumed that the management knows its own business better than an outsider, but we do think that an alteration in the charge would be greatly to the advantage of the shareholders. What we would suggest is that they should establish certain fares between particular fixed limits, as in the case of buggies, instead of the uniform charge of three annas: say, for instance, from Colaba to Church-Gate Street one anna; thence to Boree Bunder one anna; and from that point, by either route, to the terminus at Pydonee one anna,—the amount for the through journey being thus the same as at present. There cannot be the slightest doubt, nay we know it of our own knowledge, that the present uniform charge deters many who would otherwise use them from travelling by the cars. Take an instance or two. Persons living in Grant's Buildings can go by buggy from their own door to their offices any where on the Colaba side of Church-Gate Street in the Fort for 4 annas, and, if two go together, in the same conveyance, for of course half that amount; whereas, if they travel by tramway, they must pay three annas each, walking also to it from their houses and from it to their offices. This will show that there is no inducement for persons so situated—and there are many—to patronise the line. Yet if the charge were but one anna we think the case would be far different. Again, two persons living in the same locality before mentioned can go thence by buggy, travelling together, to the Boree Bunder Railway Station, for the same cost as by tramway, but avoiding the inconvenience of walking at least a quarter of a mile. The same of course would apply to persons going from the Fort, in either direction, and to those at the Pydonee end of the line. We wish the Tramway Company every success, and judging from the present empty state of the cars we think they would do well to [illegible] complaints which we have alluded to and which we can assure them are very general.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR, [illegible] MAY.

RAIN has fallen throughout the district [illegible] plentifully, gladdening the ryots and relieving the [illegible] people generally of the terrible heat they had been suffering from for three or four months. It came first with the cyclone, and it has since kept falling with but slight intermissions. The downpours were seasonable, for the ryots have been expecting rain for the crops just sown; and I hope, consequently, on the cooler weather which has set in, we shall hear of no more deaths from sunstroke, such as have already occurred in many parts of the district. The fall of rain in the northern part of Malabar has been heavier than in the southern; in the former, within the fortnight, since the cyclone, nearly 14 inches have fallen; while in the latter, the fall has been about seven inches. There has been apparently very wet weather in the country eastward; to-day we have no mails from Madras, and evidently there is another interruption on the line, perhaps owing to heavy floods. It is true that the south-west monsoon is very close at hand: it may break upon us any day. From appearances, I think the monsoon will set in a mild form.

We have commenced to hear of shipping casualties from the recent cyclone. On the coast to the north of Calicut I hear that two pattimars were lost on the 6th, from the heavy weather which we experienced on *this* coast, while the cyclone passed over the other. Another pattimar arrived at Cochin on the 16th, and reports having lost three men on the 7th, off Cundapoor, on her way down, in bad weather. The men were washed overboard by the heavy sea the pattimar shipped. This vessel suffered much in the storm, and would have gone down had she not taken shelter at Odeypee. She is called the Koshally, and arrived from Bombay. Some of her cargo was thrown overboard while off Cundapoor. The British barque Lois arrived at Cochin on the 13th instant, with a cargo of grain from False Point, in a dangerously leaky condition. She is commanded by Captain John Lewis [illegible] and belongs to Aberystwith; she met with very severe weather on the passage from False Point to Cochin, between the fifth and eighth parallels of north latitude, and between 77° and 72° of east longitude, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th insts. Mr. Pogson, the Government astronomer at Madras, believes that the late cyclone must have been formed near the Andamans, but from the position in which the Lois encountered heavy weather, it may be held that the cyclone originated near the Equator and travelled to the westward, taking a northerly direction as it progressed, so as to reach Madras. The Lois put into Cochin with loss of sails and a leak making about five inches per hour.

The Board of Revenue in the Madras Presidency has included the Laccadive Islands amongst the Indian or Home ports, for the purposes of the Sea Customs Act. The effect of this step would be to make all exports to the Islands from the Malabar Coast free of duty. This is a concession to the islanders which they deserve since the poor fellows entirely depend for the maintenance of their lives on the produce of the mainland. All rice and salt and other necessaries for the wants of the Laccadive inhabitants are sent from the ports of Malabar, but the islanders export to the mainland coir, jaggery, and cowries. These men may now export to, or import rice and goods from, the Indian ports, without paying any duty.

The Local Fund Boards and the Municipality in the Madras Presidency are convenient institutions on which the Madras Government can throw the burden of the management and responsibilities of certain trusts without any question. The maintenance and management of hospitals have been thrown on the several Municipalities, and now in the Malabar district the management and detailed supervision of the vaccination system are to be transferred to the Local Fund Boards, subject to the professional inspectors and control of the Superintendent General of Vaccination. The other day, the *fiat* went forth from the Government Council that all Local Fund Boards should be held responsible for the financial and administrative condition of their respective Circles. If Local Fund Boards have been of any use, it is in their endeavours to open up road communication. In this direction, I observe all the Local Fund Boards in the Malabar district are very intent. The Tellichery Board has gone so far as to apply for a large loan from the Government for the construction of roads, and the loan has been sanctioned. The sum of 60,000 rupees will be expended in the completion of the Periah Ghaut road and the construction of a fine weather road from Koroth to the Periah line in Wynaad. In the Calicut Circle also it is gratifying to notice that road communication between the seaboard and the coffee tracts is being fully developed. Coffee planters in the Wynaad can have no cause for grumbling in respect of the means for the carriage of their coffee, now that the Calicut Local Fund Board has provided them with some good roads, and will give them as many more.

THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 22ND MAY.

I OBSERVE that the North-Western Provinces Government has directed that Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., be placed on special duty in connection with relief operations in the Goruckpore and Bustee districts. This Mussulman gentleman is a Subordinate Judge of Benares, and Sir John Strachey, remembering the valuable aid rendered by Mr. Ahmed at Moradabad in 1860-61 in organising the poor-houses which it has now been decided to substitute for relief works in the part of the N. W. Provinces affected by the scarcity when Sir John was the Magistrate and Collector of that district, decided upon the present temporary arrangement. It appears that Syed Ahmed Khan was engaged on the special duty of affording relief to *purdah-nasheen* women, and the system then adopted has been revived under that native officer. These women cannot appear in public, and consequently cannot receive food at a poor-house. There are no cases more difficult to deal with than these: not only is there the difficulty of guarding against abuses, but there is often the still-greater of conveying relief in an acceptable form to persons who are known to be in want of it. When [illegible] classes will only receive charity when all publicity is avoided. It is not sufficient that they should not themselves be expected to appear in public. If they believe that the fact of their receiving charity is publicly known and talked about, that their names are entered in public registers, and their cases publicly enquired into, they will often prefer to die at home rather than ask relief. The utmost vigilance is necessary to guard against abuses in the administration of outdoor relief to this class of women. One of the most useful checks adopted is the application of the principle that charity shall be, as far as practicable, only afforded in exchange for labour. It is considered that a woman is able to spin [illegible] without much difficulty [illegible] cotton wool and that an allowance of one anna per diem will provide her with sufficient food. A supply of cotton, enough for eight days' work, is enclosed in a small basket, and this with eight annas in money is sent to every woman who will receive this kind of relief. After eight days have elapsed a second basket with eight annas more is sent to her, and before delivering it, the first basket is taken back, filled with the thread into which the first supply of cotton has been spun. Under this system about 45 per cent. on the expenditure will probably be recovered.

Some gentlemen have of late been holding a meeting at Benares, at which a written agreement was drawn up, signed by each member, promising in future not to wear any kind of cloth but that made in the country. New names are daily swelling the list. I do not suppose that Manchester will be thrown into a ferment by this news. After all, it may be an attempt on the part of the learned Brahmins and pundits to influence their fellow-countrymen *to try back* a little, and it may have its root in religion. I fear, however, that the pockets of the people are of more consideration to them than supporting their co-religionists, who manufacture native cloth from native capital and out of indigenous labour. Your spinning and weaving companies tell a tale of profitable investment which English capitalists will not be slow to take advantage of. When we have a couple of extensive manufactories set up in that marvellous working order and out-turn the present century has developed in Britain, Lancashire may commence to curtail its trade and seek other outlets of labour, and our Benares friends will find that they will have no necessity for meetings to revive an almost dead trade or support an effete, though dogged, religion.

I have seen the whole of the proceedings in the action for false imprisonment brought by Mr. Sinclair against General Tombs, or the Government; for the latter, as it always does in like cases, assumed the responsibility of its servants' acts. On the whole I am of opinion that the civil Judge of Lucknow, Mr. F. Lincoln, was fully warranted by all the circumstances of the case in awarding damages to the plaintiff, though not to the extent he has done. I cannot understand what the Judge means by the last sentence of his judgments:—"In assigning the damages the Court has taken fully into consideration the high-standing of General Tombs." The inference I draw from these words is that higher damages were awarded against the General than otherwise would have been had his position been less exalted; and that, holding that position, he was in duty bound to be more circumspect in taking action against an individual over whom he had not the remotest control beyond the ephemeral one of his having been a resident in cantonments. Possibly the motives [illegible] swayed the Judge in arriving at his conclusions were that he should mark by his decision the danger of any military power interfering with a civilian other than in an absolutely legal manner. And it was perhaps to impress this fact generally that substantial damages were awarded, more in vindication of laws that had been violated, and to maintain the civil power and authority intact, than any amount of real injury the plaintiff, Mr. Sinclair, may have sustained at the hands or under the orders of General Tombs. Nay, it appears to me that there was evinced by the gallant officer a most worthy and kind motive in taking charge of a man who had been represented as a lunatic and against whom a lady had appealed for protection. But the civil law, whilst it constructs as many loopholes as may be necessary out of which to creep when wrongs and laches have been committed in its name by its administrators, is exceedingly jealous of the least invasion of its privileges, whether inadvertently or otherwise. It is to maintain these intact that the Court may have awarded the, to me, heavy damages it did, certainly nor for any grievous injury the plaintiff may have sustained in purse, person, or reputation. And it is well that it should be so. I am told that Mr. Sinclair intends appealing against the insufficiency of the award. My advice to him is that he had better let well alone lest he lose all. As he has recovered 3,000 rupees as damages *in forma pauperis*, I doubt very much whether, by the Civil Procedure Code, he cannot be made to pay out of the award, the costs on 22,000 rupees, being the difference on the amount originally claimed and that decreed. I observe that the Judge has also awarded six per cent. from the date of decree to that of payment. Can this have been done to admit of the amount being inserted in next year's Budget?

THE finished manuscripts left by Mr. John Stuart with "Theism" and "Nature" are now passing through and will be shortly issued by Messrs. Longman.

DISCOVERIES IN ROME.—A number of archæological discoveries have been lately made in Rome. Among them may be mentioned a complete statue of Juno; one of Esculapius with the feet broken off; three figures without heads or extremities; six of Venus of different forms; and some of which are also without heads. There is also a colossal statue of a woman, in fragments, of which 40 pieces have been collected. At the point of intersection of the streets Cavour and Principe Umberto four other figures without heads have been found, making in all 14 in a few days. Near the gate of San Lorenzo has also been brought to light the remains of a forum, surrounded with colonnades. In the Piazza Victor Emmanuel the workmen have come upon the vestiges of a vast semi-cycle of more than 260 feet in diameter. At the Piazza Margana has been found a silver fork with the handle carved in the form of a stag's foot.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, at *low rates for cash payments,* short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in *cash.*

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE POONA ANNUAL REGATTA is fixed to take place in the first week of September. Sir Albert Sassoon has put his fine estate, Garden Reach, at the disposal of the Boat Club.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH, &c.—A Mr. W. Topham, residing on Haines road, reported to the police the loss of a silver watch and five gold shirt studs, supposed to have been stolen during Sunday night from his residence. Enquiries are being instituted.

ACCIDENT.—A native was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital on Sunday night from a house at Nagpada with a broken arm and a fractured skull. The man is alleged to have sustained the injuries on board of a ship in the harbour on Saturday afternoon whilst he was at work.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Maratha named Parsia Babajee was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Ramji Hallojee. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 276 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 86 were under sentences from the High Court, 159 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 209 were natives, and the remaining 67 were Europeans.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo cloth merchant by name Marootee Babajee yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Mahadoo Bapoojee, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a bundle of piece-goods, valued at about Rs. 500.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Ambajee Ramjee was charged, before the Acting Third Magistrate, with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, twenty-five rupees in cash, belonging to one Mahadoo Ramjee. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A carpenter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, named Pestonjee Cowasjee, was charged before Mr Patrick Ryan yesterday, with having in his possession one bottle of paint oil and 123 two inch screws belonging to the Company. Prisoner pleady guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, acting Senior Magistrate, when Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Branson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, for the defence. Three additional witnesses were examined and [illegible] adjourned for further investigation to Friday [illegible] 29th instant.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.—The thermometer at Khandalla is only over 75 degrees for a few hours of the day. It is only four degrees higher, therefore, than the thermometer at Mahableshwar. A gentleman who came to Khandalla from the rain and mists which ruled there about ten days ago, declared the Khandalla climate to be much pleasanter than Mahableshwar. We wonder why the little station, with its grand old hills and splendid ravines, is not more resorted to than [illegible].—*Deccan Herald.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo lad aged about eight years, named Dhunjee Dewshunker, who whilst bathing on the steps of the Mombadevi Tank slipped off into deep water. An alarm was raised and a police ramoosee No. 334, doing duty at the tank, jumped in with his clothes on and brought the boy out insensible, he having swallowed a large quantity of water. The boy was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where on arrival he was pronounced to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A POINTSMAN IN TROUBLE.—A pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was yesterday charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan with negligently performing his duty as a servant of the Company in an improper manner. R. Smart, yard inspector, stated that he told Mr. Windsor to give the order for turning the train on the Wassind line, and it was repeated to prisoner, who acknowledged it. The magistrate remarked that the man was blind of one eye and was not a proper person to be entrusted with the duties of a pointsman. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY.—Yesterday having been the anniversary of the birthday of Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C. S. I., he treated the inmates of the Asylum for poor Persian Zoroastrians at the foot of the hill, known as the Towers of Silence, Chowpatty, to a good dinner in the afternoon, and supper and tea at night. The inmates of the Chowpatty Asylum are men, women and children, numbering upwards of three hundred in all. The dinner comprised five dishes of meat, besides rice, curry, fish, fruit, &c., and wines and spirits. After dinner small sums of money were distributed, and the poor Zoroastrians before separating breathed a thousand blessings for the well-directed liberality of our philanthropic citizen.

DEATH OF MR. RAMCHUNDER LUXMONJEE.—On Sunday this gentleman died. He was a Justice of the Peace, [illegible] son of the late Luxmon Hurrychundjee (generally known to the natives as Bhow Russool, the late proprietor of Clare and Carnac Bunders, which bunders most natives call after him as "Bhawoo's Dhakka." After the death of Luxmon Hurrychunderjee Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee sold the bunders to Government, and in lieu thereof obtained a perpetual annuity of one lac and 29,000 rupees. He was also the proprietor of three villages at Salsette known as the villages of Ankoorlee, Dindosee and Chinchowlee, and very extensive batty fields and reclamations known as the Ghorebunder, Bhynder and Meira Khars. In the crisis of 1865 he sustained heavy losses, which he paid in full, and then retired from business.

DANGEROUS FIRES AT DEOLALEE.—On the 21st, between 3 and 4 P.M., the store buildings belonging to the Department of Public Works were found to be on fire. The men belonging to the depôt turned out with the fire-engine and managed to save Government property to some extent. It is only a short time ago that another fire occurred in a temporary hut in the Commissariat compound, the men and fire-engine belonging to the depôt were also present on that occasion, and succeeded in putting it out in time to save a large quantity of wood that was heaped up quite close to it. Had the wood taken fire one of the Commissariat buildings which was adjacent would have stood a poor chance. There was a large quantity of gunpowder in the godowns, which had to be carried away during the time the men were endeavouring to put out the fire. Had it exploded there might have been a sad loss of life.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. [illegible] sailed yesterday for [illegible] English mail and the foll[illegible]
For Southampton—Surgeon [illegible] Mr. O'Brien [illegible] S. P. Woodfall.
For Malta—Mr. Church[illegible]
For Suez—Mr. A. B[illegible]
For Aden—Lieut. F. B[illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

The following promotions in the Royal Artillery have been gazetted :—

General George Campbell to be Colonel Commandant, vice Sir Archdale Wilson. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill Wallace to be Colonel, vice Colonel Kemball. Major William Denis de vice (?) Lieutenant-Colonel to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace. Captain Thomas Carr Fletcher to be Major, vice de vice (?). Captain Charles Hart Pickering, promoted to Major, vice Major C. B. Branckenbury, who is placed on the supernumerary list. Lieutenant Herbert Frederick Gaimes to be Captain, vice Captain Fletcher; and Lieutenant Henry Haughton Hardinge to be Captain, vice Captain Pickering. Brevet Appointments—Major General Richard Cornwallis Moore to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir Archdale Wilson. Colonel Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball to be Major-General, vice Major-General Moore.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

His Holiness the Pope is suffering from fever, and the receptions at the Vatican have consequently been suspended pending his recovery.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is visiting Ems.

Mr. O'Donell, M. P. for Galway, has been unseated.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 24TH MAY.

General Concha is assembling his forces at Vittoria preparatory to making an attack on Estella which the Carlists are entrenching. Don Carlos remains at Durange.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅜d.

Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97.
4½ do. do.	98¼.
5½ do. do.	102½.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£44,500,000.
„ Notes in circulation	£101,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58⅜.

The Markets will be closed till Wednesday next.

THE Khedive of Egypt is said to have asked Wagner for an opera on an Egyptian subject.

The British India Company is about to commence a fortnightly service between Madras and Rangoon.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George de Jong Beyts, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

Mr. T. W. NICHOLSON, of the Chief Engineer's office at Lucknow, has been placed in charge of the relief-works in the Gonda District.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE Governor-General in Council has recognized the appointment of M. Louis de St. Hilaire as acting French Consular Agent at Chittagong.

THE *Lucknow Times* hears that Mr. Williams, the officer against whom the suits for libel are now pending has applied to be transferred from the Oudh Commission.

A M[illegible] paper says that a native servant of a [illegible] residing in Roypuram died on Friday from the effects of a bite he had received from a mad dog twelve months ago.

[illegible] CONOLLY, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, has been deputed from Monghyr to visit Bogra and Rungpore in Eastern Bengal, with a view to accelerating transport arrangements, which in those districts are in a backward state.

[illegible] E. BOURKE, answering from his place in Parliament, has said that the papers relative to consular jurisdiction in Egypt, more especially relative to the Suez Canal, are being considered, and will be laid upon the table of the House before long.

THERE is a rumour in the Punjab that the Department of Inland Customs is to be removed from the direct control of the several local Governments and Administrations, through whose provinces the line runs, to that of the Supreme Government.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne, dated April 28th, says that the Commissioners sent to the Fiji Islands have conditionally accepted their annexation to the British Empire. A Provisional Government under the British Consul is administering the country until the cession is formally accepted by the Home Government.

WE notice that Jacob Wainwright, Dr. Livingstone's boy, has had the honour of an interview with Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. He is a lucky fellow. When other Nassick lads hear of his success in life, we should suppose they will wish heartily for an African traveller to pass their way. Her Majesty has, it is said, expressed great interest in the lad.

THERE seems at last some prospect of the Mayo College at Ajmere being proceeded with satisfactorily, for a letter from Rajpootana in the columns of a contemporary says that the Government has now placed the work under the charge of the Executive Engineer of Ajmere. Why this should not have been done six months ago, when Mr. Gordon, the engineer in charge, was transferred to the Punjab, it is difficult to imagine.

ON an enquiry made by the Director-General of the Post Office, on the subject of the re-delivery of letters and articles, the Government of India is said to have decided that the rules promulgated in Financial Notification, dated 14th November, 1873, regarding re delivery of letters, &c., delivered into any Post Office, to the sender thereof, apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official; but that in the case of official letters and articles no fee should be taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

WE read in an American paper that further accounts of the new method of propelling street cars introduced in New Orleans are favourable in every respect. None of the objections usually urged against steam on the street apply to this invention. Explosions are impossible. There is little smoke and no noise. The speed might be twelve miles an hour, but is limited to six. The motor is attached to the rear of the car, and the driver handles a small bar and the usual brake in place of the reins. The working of the machinery is so simple that it can be learned in five minutes. Ten dummies do the work of 180 horses.

THE *Indian Daily News* says—"The intended memorial of the M[illegible] community against the Bill, by which [illegible] converts from Christianity to Islam [illegible] from contracting fresh allia[illegible] les, and making such [illegible] said to be based [illegible] tive Conv[illegible] for the d[illegible] conver[illegible] versi[illegible] his [illegible] marry [illegible] a Mahom[illegible] Christian wife [illegible] her deserting him fo[illegible]

THE Americans are being much exercised at present by the discovery of an extraordinary fraud. On the 29th of March a young woman named Louisa Germs died at the house of Dr. Ernest Uhling, and the body was interred at Union Cemetry, Brooklyn. It having been discovered that the Doctor and the deceased lady had lived on most intimate terms, and that the former had taken out a joint policy of ten thousand dollars in the Merchants' Insurance Company, the policy to revert to the Doctor in case of the death of the lady, Coroner Kessler ordered the exhumation of the body and an examination of the same. The grave was opened, and all that was found in the coffin was nineteen bricks! The lady has disappeared, but the Doctor is on his trial for attempting to swindle the insurance company.

THE decision that no officer removed from the fixed establishment of a native regiment to civil employ should retain a lien on his regimental appointment for more than one year, or until the first examination held after the expiry of the ful year of probation, has been declared applicable to officers on the fixed establishments of native regiments who may be on probation in any department in which a year's probation and the passing of a final examination at its conclusion are required to qualify an officer for permanent appointment to the department. The post of the officer so appointed is not to be filled up by any other officer so as to involve his forfeiting the pay of the appointment, until, by passing the preliminary departmental examination, he becomes entitled to the departmental staff salary.

THE *Madras Mail* informs us that the steamer Assyria, which arrived in the roads on Saturday morning, brought the chief officer and 16 of the crew of the Bengal from Cocoanada. It appears that about 24 hours after the Bengal left Madras, the leak in her stern began to increase, and a new leak forward commenced; the pumps became choked by the sand ballast, and as the vessel was fast filling, she was put before the wind to get back to Madras. She, however, drifted to leeward, and, in her disabled state, was unable to do anything but run before the wind. She made for Coconada, but being quite unmanageable, went ashore on Hope Island, about 14 miles south of Coconada. All boats, sails, ropes and the greater part of the stores were saved. The hull and spars were sold as they lay for Rs. 900. All the crew got safely ashore.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 21st instant, in an article on the Koth Succession case, you make use of some very strong remarks in reference to the conduct of the District Judge of Ahmedabad—Mr. Newnham. Were he present in this country he would no doubt very effectually defend himself. But in the meanwhile in his absence, without wishing to enter into the merits of the case, I cannot pass over your statement regarding his *violation of the law*, without bringing Section 21 of Act XX. of 1864 to your notice. In it is stated that "the Civil Court for any sufficient cause may recall any certificate granted under this Act." Surely this confers discretionary powers in the absence of any other special legislation on this point; and in his action in regard to the suspension of Roopaliba's certificate he but exercised the discretion allowed by the law. Where is the violation of the law? Mr. Newnham acted in the matter first of all on the evidence of admitted facts; secondly, on the presumptions arising from matters within his own experience. This may be seen by reading his judgment. The Chief Justice has decided that the evidence did not warrant the action taken and that the presumptions from Mr. Newnham's own experience were "no sufficient basis for judicial action." This settles the law as to this particular point, but there was no such ruling existing when Mr. Newnham passed his decision.

A FRIEND OF MR. NEWNHAM'S.

Broach, 22nd May.

*** We did not know Mr. Newnham was in England. It is to be hoped he will be able to make a better defence of his conduct than his friend makes for him. A clause which gives a civil court power, "for any sufficient cause," to recall a certificate, can hardly have empowered Mr. Newnham to recall the certificate for no other reason than that Mr. Borradaile asked him to do so. As to our "strong remarks," it is necessary to speak strongly of the misgovernment of Bombay. "Gentle words are" by no means "always gain" when one has to deal with people who habitually misuse the great power entrusted to them.—ED. B. G.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Englishman* reports an important lawsuit, decided in the Calcutta High Court, to which I think it is necessary that more general attention should be drawn. In this suit a Baboo's widow was the plaintiff, and the Secretary of State the defendant. The plaintiff was proprietress of some five and a half per cent. Government stock of the value of about rupees eighteen thousand. But she could not negotiate the notes, as after having drawn interest at various times they were necessarily, through no fault of her own, filled up on the back by a number of signatures. She, therefore, very reasonably asked for a renewal of the notes. This request should have been granted at once, as the notes were genuine; but, to the surprise of the proprietress, and to the surprise perhaps of every man possessing two grains of common sense, Government refused to renew the notes, simply because they were filled up on the back by a number of signatures, and that on account of their being in such a condition it was a question whether the holder, be it he or she, could have a right to get them renewed. This was, of course an ingenious, if not an honourable, way of diminishing the public debt, but the plaintiff stood firm, and took the matter into Court, where, wonder of wonders, Mr. Justice Macpherson very gravely decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove her right to get the notes renewed. An appeal from this decision was of course made, and, fortunately for the plaintiff, the higher Court reversed the judgment of Mr Justice Macpherson and decided in her favour. Now, Sir, I ask, as a man of common sense, was not the objection raised to renew the notes a piece of petty tyranny? Was it not absurd and vexatious, iniquitable, unjust, and even dishonest? Was it not a high-handed attempt to defraud a creditor of his just right through a mere quibble of some kind or another? Above all, if such objections are allowed to be raised, does the Government suppose that people will care to invest in Government securities? I submit, Sir, for the credit of the Government of India, that this case deserves more than passing notice, and the foolish official who thought it mighty wise to refuse to renew the notes must be told very curtly that honesty is the best policy, and that for the Government of India it will never do to adopt anything like sharp practice. I wish, Sir, you would lend your powerful assistance in this case; for, if it were not for the Appellate Court, I think a most gross piece of injustice would have been perpetrated, an injustice, too, which would have sullied the name of the Government of India for integrity.

25th May. CORIOLANUS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st May, compared with the statement issued on 16th May :—

LIABILITIES.	16th May. Rs.	21st May. Rs.
Proprietors, Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share...... „ 12,30,375	72,26,125	72,30,375
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	49,40,[illegible]49	45,86,147
Do. do. do. at Branches.	28,49,190	22,96,364
Other Deposits	1,11,41,777	1,13,25,937
Post Bills	28,856	26,233
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,86,926	3,41,179
Rs.	2,77,73,523	2,71,06,295
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	22,76,423	25,99,029
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	7,81,885	9,73,580
Loans, on Security of do. do.	18,64,298	12,53,411
Current A[illegible]	1,687	1,720
Bills Disc[illegible]	1,12,84,115	1,14,63,412
Stamps	5,501	5,455
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,63,906 Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,08,906	4,08,906
Bullion	5,473	5,473
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,25,031	2,29,757
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10,19,505	1,01,85,552
Rs	2,77,73,523	2,71,06,295

WHEN a young wife made her first boy's pants [illegible] the same before as behind, the father exclaimed, [illegible] won't know whether he's going to school [illegible]

[illegible] clergyman to his man, "you [illegible] you have been drinking again [illegible] yourself, meenister?" [illegible] your circumstances [illegible] says John; "but can [illegible] Jerusalem were kept so [illegible] you that." "Well, Sir, [illegible] his ain door clean."

INDIAN NEWS.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The s.s. Patna, on her return to Madras roads after the late cyclone, towed in a prize in the shape of a native brig, the Swansha, which had been deserted by her crew. The Chief Officer of the Patna was placed in charge of her with 8 men, who had been told off for that duty by the Captain. On arrival in the harbour, some of the men took to the Chief Officer two bags, containing a thousand rupees each, which they stated they had found in the brig. The bags were made over to the agents of the native craft, who informed the Chief Officer that there were three bags altogether on board. Search was made, but the other bag was not forthcoming, and the Patna, after a stay of a day and a half, again left for Calcutta. On her voyage hither, the sea-cunny, a day or two after, overheard a dispute between some of the eight men who had been on board the deserted brig, which he brought to the notice of the Captain. On enquiry and search, a few confessions were made and a few rupees recovered. On the steamer nearing Diamond Harbour, three of the men implicated threw themselves overboard with life-buoys; but, we believe, two were eventually secured, and one "disappeared." On arrival in this port, the Captain immediately communicated with the River Police, with whose assistance he managed to recover Rs. 419 in all, Rs. 270 being found hidden in and among sails, lockers, and other "nooks" of the steamer.

MONEY MARKET.

Englishman Office, Thursday Evening.

THE drain on the Bank for money on Government account has ceased for the present; at all events, more Government money is coming in than they require to send away; a decided turn towards easier money may therefore be considered to have taken place. The late pressure has been entirely Government pressure, the position of trade would never have made dear money this year, so when that pressure is removed, the fall in the price of money may probably be rapid. The Bank of Bengal rates of interest and discount were reduced 1 per cent. this morning, now standing at 9 per cent. for "on demand" loans on Government Securities, and at 10½ and 11½ per cent. for discount of 30 and 60 day Bills respectively. The great change in the Bank's position this week is in the Government account, the Treasury Balance here having more than doubled, now standing at 46 lakhs against only 20 last week, and the Treasury Balances at the branches having also increased by 10 lakhs. In the items connected with private business the alterations are of no importance, only to the extent of about 5 lakhs, in favour of the Bank. The Cash Balances are very much stronger, now standing at a crore of rupees here, and 1½ crores at the branches. The proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 62 per cent.

The ordinary mercantile business of Calcutta continues exceedingly dull. The Piece Goods market is very depressed, and sales are scarcely a tenth part of what they were a month ago. To a certain extent this is accounted for by the excessive heat of the weather, which keeps the dealers inside their houses, they knowing tolerably well that they will not eventually suffer by keeping out of the market for a time while it is being kept supplied so freely. Export business is also at a very low ebb just now, and the port of Calcutta has seldom been seen so denuded of shipping as it is at present. The most interesting article at present is the new tea, which is now beginning to arrive in respectable quantity. About 1,500 chests were exposed yesterday, spread over the production of a good many gardens, and a very good average was obtained, about 15 annas per pound, although the biddings were not particularly brisk.

CASHMERE.

A LETTER has appeared in one of the London papers recently, which is intended to combat certain statements made by Dr. Leitner before the Society of Arts, on the subject of the races of Dardistan, with special reference to his assertion that Cashmere was sold to the predecessor of the present ruler by the British Government, and also with respect to the alleged misrule said to characterize its present government. The writer signs himself, "One of Wheeler's Brigade of 1846," and considers that being one of that body of troops which was sent into Cashmere, he is an authority both as regards the historical facts which he disputes, and the existing state of things which he denies. We will hereafter show how far he is to be regarded as such on either one of the other. As this letter has been published as an extract by several of our contemporaries and the Bombay and Delhi *Gazettes* have given up a good deal of space to it and have passed by some of the statements it contains unchallenged, while the *Indian Statesman* has joined issue with the writer historically, but has supported him politically, the subject is, we think, one deserving of notice. The letter we have referred to is likely to seriously mislead: we think it right therefore to point out the erroneous statements which the writer has made and to endeavour to set forth what we believe to be a corect view of the matter.

Dr. Leitner's works on Dardistan have, as might have been expected, been much criticised by various sections of the press, who have endeavoured to throw discredit upon Dr. Leitner's statements simply on the broad ground that statements made with regard to regions] regarding which very little was known, were likely to be incorrect and therefore should be unworthy of credit and deserving only of ridicule. We will not discuss the merits of such logic, as it carries with it its own refutation; but it is only just to Dr. Leitner and to his discoveries to state, that all his facts both geographical and ethnological have been borne testimony to by others who have visited those countries, and on the very occasion that this lecture, which is now commented upon, was delivered, Mr. Drew the geologist in the service of the Maharajah of Kashmir, corroborated all Dr. Leitner's statements, so far as they related to the country treated of and its people; only differing with him as to the nature of his remarks on the Maharajah's policy and system of government, which under the circumstances and considering the official character which Mr. Drew holds or held is not a matter for surprise. The Doctor's philological discoveries have also been appreciated by those most competent to do so.

Dr. Leitner's critic, "One of Wheeler's Brigade," starts with the assertion that Cashmere did not come into the possession of the present rulers by sale, and he represents the following as the true statement of the circumstances under which Cashmere passed into the hands of Golab Sing.

They are briefly these, that when in 1846 the Punjab was at the mercy of the British, and Imam-ud-deen the Governor of Cashmere, refused to give in, as he owed his allegiance to the Lahore Durbar, a force was therefore sent against him to bring him to reason; it went, it saw, it conquered. The refractory Lieutenant-Governor gave in and the British Government, not knowing what to do with the territory thus acquired, and being unable to keep it, decided upon making Cashmere a separate kingdom, and Major Henry Lawrence very wisely elected Goolab Singh to rule over it. As for the so-called sale, there was none at all. The circumstances, according to the writer, were these. There was a very large amount of the revenue of the year due from this territory to the Sikh Durbar, besides which there were military stores and buildings, &c., the property of the Sikh Government, which the Government of India as trustees for it had no right to give away; but which in their aggregate amount would make up what Goolab Singh paid. "The territory was not therefore, as so repeatedly urged by the Indian press, sold." The above statements are made their author says, with a view to vindicate history, which has, he alleges, been wilfully falsified. The desire is laudable and the object is good, but how far it has been gained by what he has urged, we will now endeavour to ascertain. Amongst other authorities on the subject, which may be consulted it will be found that Marshman at page 453 of his abridged edition says :—"The State was required to make good the expenses of the campaign (the first Punjab campaign) computed at a crore and a half of rupees, but the profligacy of the ministers and the rapacity of the soldiery had reduced the twelve crores left by Runjeet Sing to half a crore. Sir Henry Hardinge determined, therefore, to take over the province of Cashmere in lieu of the remaining crore, and Gooiab Singh, the powerful Raja of Jummoo, stepped forward and offered to pay this sum on being constituted the independent monarch of Cashmere and Jummoo. The two provinces were, in fact, sold to him, but he merely received an indefeasible title to that which was already in his possession (that is to say Jummoo), and which we were not in a position to deprive him of.

According to another authority, Mr. Aitchison, we find the facts thus stated in his work entitled Sunnuds and Treaties :—"After the close of the Sutlej campaign the treaty of Lahore (9th March 1846) left the British Government in possession of the country, hill and plain, between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej and of the hill country between the Beas and Indus, including the provinces of *Cashmere* and Hazara" (Article III, of the treaty), and by referring to the treaty in question we find that by Article XII. the Government agreed to recognize Goolab Singh, Rajah of Jummoo, as the independent sovereign of Cashmere. The words used in Article 4, are the following :—

"The British Government having demanded from the Lahore state, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article III, payment of one and half crore of rupees, and the Lahore Government, being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security satisfactory to the British Government for its eventual payment, the Maharajah cedes to the Hon'ble Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the hill countries, which are situated between the Rivers Beas and Indus, including the provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah."

On the 16th March, a separate treaty was agreed upon. This put Golab Singh in possession of the territory named on payment of Rs. 75,00,000 and required the Maharajah to refer all disputes with neighbouring states to the abitration of the British Government, to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged against the hill tribes, and not to change the limits of his territory, without the concurrence of the British Government.

There can be no dispute as to these authorities. Marshman may have erred, but that he did not, is evident from the text of the treaty which we have quoted and which it will be observed fully corroborates him. Then again it was not till *after* Cashmere was made over to Golab Sing that Imamud-din refused to recognize *him*, not the British Government, and declined to surrender the territory he governed as a satrap, and it was on this account that the force (of which Wheeler's brigade was a part) was sent against him into Cashmere.

Having shown how incorrect are the "corrections" (?) made by the writer whose letter is the subject of this critique, we now proceed briefly to the review his defence of the Government of Cashmere against the charges of misgovernment and harsh rule which have been brought against it [illegible] its worth.

The arguments which [illegible] fender brings forward are simply these. The present Maharajah has been thanked by Lord Northbrook for the assistance which he rendered to Mr. Forsyth's mission, and the Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein, and scores of other Europeans have been hospitably treated by his Highness, *ergo*, the Maharajah governs his own subjects well and they are well satisfied with his rule. The Maharajah has kept to the terms of treaty (barring, by the way, alleged acquisitions of territory in the direction of Gilghit) and has afforded the the British Government aid, therefore his *own* subjects were ruled entirely to their satisfaction and tales of misgovernment were a myth! After this whoever disputes the theory that Cashmere is well-governed and the people satisfied, should be stigmatized as one who makes "malicious attacks," and he who differs from our gallant friend let him be *anathema!* This is the style of reasoning brought forward in defence of the Cashmere Government in the face of direct testimony to the contrary, which both this paper and the other portions of the Indian press have from time to time brought forward, and in opposition to the experience of almost every intelligent traveller who has of recent years visited that territory and who has kept his eyes and ears open when in that country.

Possibly it may not be considered good policy at present to annex Cashmere. We are not prepared in this notice to discuss this question, but surely the British Government may with advantage use its influence with its neighbours to induce better government and to remove abuses. This it has on former occasions done, and there is no reason why it should not do so again. During the late Mr. Wynne's incumbency much good was done, and considerable improvements in the political condition of the people were effected, and had he remained at Srinagur probably more might have been accomplished, but a great deal more still remains to be done. The appointment of a permanent Resident at Srinagur would no doubt have a very beneficial effect, and his presence would, we have no doubt, be the means of preventing much oppression, which, although denied by the advocates of the Cashmere Government, nevertheless is exercised to a great extent, as the subjects of that power know to their coast. There is not the least doubt but that the fear, that as long as a British officer is at hand, complaints might reach him and promote that annexation which his ministers so much dread, has tended very much to improve the condition of the people under the sway of Runoheer Singh during the last year. Still that his myrmidons exercise tyranny, and do continue to do so is a fact too true to be disposed of by the mere assertion of a write whose historical accuracy is doubtful and may be taken as a measure of the correctness of his other assertions.

Dr. Leitner is not the only one who has suggested British interference in Cashmere. This has been urged by numbers of independent authorities who have judged of the country, not merely from an after-dinner point of view, like the Schleswig-Holstein dignitary, and which several papers by quoting without comment would appear to have endorsed, but who have with their own eyes seen oppression and who have been impressed with the painful effects of the prevailing misrule.

The "prayer of every subject of Cashmere for its annexation to the British raj" is what we have been frequently told by natives of that province, and we have been assured that Mr. Wynne's influence was gratefully appreciated by those who have benefited by its effect upon the Maharaja's advisers. His death will be as deeply regretted as his return was ardently longed for.

We have over and over again given forth our views regarding Cashmere misgovernment: those views hav been and are shared by a large number of influential men in India and the *pros* and *cons* of the question have been so frequently discussed by the Indian press, that it would be hardly necessary to discuss it any further. The object of this notice is merely to refute the charges of misstatement which have been made against the Indian press and to uphold the views which Dr. Leitner has expressed in his lecture in London, as those which may be received as correct.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

NARRATIVE OF MR. JOHNSON, WESLEYAN MISSIONARY, IN AFGHANISTAN.

ABOUT the first of March, after being commended to the care of God by some Christian friends I left Rawul Pindee dressed in my usual Pathan dress and arrived in Peshawur about noon of the third day. There my old Pathan servant met my gaze. I made a signal to him. He kept quiet but followed me. I told him I was going to cross the frontier alone. He seemed to be deeply moved and excited at this. He said to me, "It is impossible for you to go over the frontier alone for a man was killed only yesterday outside Muttra Thana." He said he was trying to make other arrangements for me to go with a kafilah (caravan) without telling them my whereabouts. I visited the Peshawur Christians and one of their missionaries, who prayed with me. My old servant on Sunday night brought to me a kafilah master. I told him I was a Christian faqueer and that I was prepared to give away my head, but not my religion, and if he could take me well and good. He said my being a faqueer would not be known, and he accordingly consented to take me.

After leaving the city, the caravan proceeded to Muttra Thana, and there stopped for the night. My servant signalled to me not to go into the village, and he took me to a dry ditch outside. As soon as it was dark, I slipped in among the mules and sat down by the side of my kafilah master. The public officer's tent was within a few yards of me. On the morrow before daylight the kafilah started. My servant took my hand and put it into the kafilah master's and said "He is now committed to your charge." As we neared the frontier, the gloomy hills, the noise and the murmuring of the crowd that accompanied the kafilah made a great impression on me. I thought I was entering the valley of the shadow of death. Towards dawn we crossed the frontier and reached the ferry of the Cabul river. We found the ferry crowded with the hill people. I shrunk a little from this at first, but felt that the word was forward, and that there was no going back now. In order to avoid suspicion before getting in the ferry I sat down at the river and began to wash my mouth and teeth like a native. If any one looked at me suspiciously, I returned the look by looking him straight in the face, and then got quietly into the boat and sat down. We then crossed the river. The kafilah master told me to go apart quietly and sit down by myself. I was soon accosted by one of the ferrymen, who demanded my fare. I told him my kafilah master would give it. He said, "The kafilah master is not giving it." I took out a rupee and offered it to the man, asking him for change. He said, "If you want change *come to the ferry*." So I let the rupee go.

We then began to ascend the hills, where there is no road, but only a foot-path, steep and precipitous. The ferocious, scowling countenances of those we met, all armed, convinced me that I had left the kind influences of the British territory for the land of the Yaghees (rebels). Every one that looked at me suspiciously I looked him meekly in the face. To the Pathan salutation, "May you not be fatigued," I returned the proper, "May you not be poor." My guide and I then passed quietly up the hill. Sh[illegible] into the hills a man passed rapidly by [illegible] at us armed with a pistol and dagger. My guide at once said, "That is a spy, his mouth [illegible] ped." We just then arrived at a village where they were digging a grave. To my horror [illegible] sitting down with the villagers, talking as we passed. They called out in fierce tones, "Get down." Thinking my hour was come, I prepared to dismount from my mule. My guide, however, said something which I did not understand, and we passed on. In about an hour we arrived at the end of the first stage, two fortified villages in the hills. The blood-thirsty looks of some of the villagers convinced me I could expect no mercy at their hands if identified. My guide then went to stop the mouth of of the spy, who had followed us all the way. He offered him Rs. 10, but he refused to take a pice less than 20. I had to comply with his extortionate demand.

The next morning we started. Just before starting a man in the kafilah asked me who I was, whether I was from Bokhara or Cabul. I replied, "I am a Christian faqueer, I live on the banks of the Indus near Mari" (which is quite true). A Mussulman faqueer here saved me by breaking in, "I suppose he is somewhere from Hyderabad." I remained quite silent. We then started. The road lay along a precipitous route, and we descended into a deep valley, but before descending we were stopped by armed men at the first place where they take toll. My companion quietly pushed me on while he stopped to give the toll. We descended to the river. The guide told me there was great danger here, and to be very careful. I got into the boat, and while in the boat a Pathan muttered in a low tone, "That is a Feringhee." A Mussulman faqueer from British territory, seated behind me, quickly replied, "Do you not see he is a Kashgar man, why do you call him a Feringhee." I remained silent. Thus God graciously saved my life at that spot. Ascending the valley on the other side of the river we found to our dismay that the spy was still following the Kafilah. When we ascended the hill we found a wide pass opening out into a fertile plain on the other side. Here we began to meet many armed travellers and I felt that my life hung on a thread. Some had been to cut grass, with their muskets on their shoulders. Here the Lord graciously sent a heavy rain, compelling the villagers to keep in-doors, and enabling me to throw a large blanket over my head, thus concealing my features. We shortly reached the end of the 2nd munzil, a fortified village where Behram Khan spent his first night after the murder of Major McDonald. The rain still continuing, I was stuffed away by my guide in the corner of an unoccupied house. I realised the promise "He shall cover thee with his feathers and under his wings shalt thou trust." I made tea and gave a cup to a Mussulman faqueer going to Bokhara. He seemed thankful, and said, "Thank you, Moolah." At this village the spy again made an extortionate demand from my guide which had to be complied with. The next morning the caravan was joined by Ghuznee and Cabul Pathans on their way home. We then arrived at the mouth of the pass (outer) where toll is again taken. The guide said, "If we escape here we are comparatively safe: for the spy will leave us here, as we are near Shere Ali Khan's territory." Here the Lord saved me in a remarkable manner. Each passenger is stopped and interrogated by spies from the frontier, who know the circumstances of all who come to this point. A young Pathan, putting out his arms stopped my mule and cried out "Don't go on." I coolly and quietly dismounted and sat down on a rock, while my guide went to pay the toll. Just at this moment another spy came forward to examine me, but the spy who was in my secret, seeing him approach me, making an excuse, called him away. The toll was paid and the guide came and remounted me on my mule. Each traveller, as he passed, was still being scrutinized by a noisy squabbling crowd of Pathans. Just as my mule came up, something seemed to attract their attention another way. Taking advantage of the moment I gave a jerk to the bridle and passed through. I was comparatively safe. The great danger was now past, as all spies from the frontier left us at this point.

We now passed along the bend of the river near the Khyber Pass into the beautiful and fertile plains of Lall Poorah. The next day we arrived at Bassowul, where there is an outstation of Shere Ali Khan's cavalry, consisting of a corporal and two sowars. While seated among the mule bags in the serai a ressaldar came up to me and asked me who I was and whence I had come. I replied that I was a Chiristian faqueer from the banks of the Indus and that I was going to Kaffiristan. He said, "I know you are from the cantonment at Peshawur." This man would not give up his enquiry, but collected others about me. They all began questioning me. I said, "I must tell you the truth even if I have to die for it. I am not a Mussulman, I am a Christian." No sooner had I uttered the words "I am not a Mussulman," than they all shrank from me as from an unclean animal. The Affghan said to me, "I know you by your eyes, you Feringee kaffir." An old and respectable man, evidently the chief of the village, said to me very kindly, "You need not fear, no one will kill you here in Shere Ali Khan's territory." The corporal also said "All are allowed to pass here, kaffirs, every one." The people of the caravan were in a great state of excitement and said, "If this had been known in the hills we should have been cut to pieces." They joked much with my guide on his cleverness in bringing me through and said, "We must watch him closely at night or the Pathans from the hills will kill him." The villagers now hearing a Feringhee had come, began to assemble. I opened my box of medicines and began to dress the wound of a man who had been cut over the eye. They seemed favourably impressed with me and told me no one would harm me. My friends in the caravan at night placed me between the wall and the sacks piled up, and one slept at my head and one at my feet, saying if the night were safely passed it would all be well. I fell calmly asleep in the arms of a gracious, loving heavenly Father, whose promises I had embraced before starting. The next day was Sunday. The women of the caravan gathered about me and implored me to keep well up in the kafilla, for if I lagged behind I should be murdered. We shortly reached the end of the 5th munzil. It being Sunday, as soon as the caravan stopped I went aside to unite my heart and voice with God's people all over the world on that day. When I returned, the Ghuzni Pathan asked me if I had been to say my prayers; he then asked me questions about our religion. I took the Pushtoo translation of the English prayer-book and explained some of the principles of our religion to him. He then said to me after a pause, "You people say that Jesus is the Son of God." After a moment's pause I replied, "yes," and then began to explain that Jesus was born by the Holy Ghost. They began to get excited and one fierce-looking Pathan said, "For this word they are accustomed to kill." I replied, "I am ready for death." The village people seemed kindly disposed and wished to make my acquaintance, but the caravan people would not let them.

The next day we reached Jellalabad. The great snow-clad hill which separates Affghanistan and Kaffiristan was close in sight and two days would have taken me in Kaffiristan. I hoped to leave Jellalabad quietly and go on to the hills, but soon a crowd of fine-looking young Pathans entered the room of the serai where I was, and sitting down before me asked me who I was. One handsome young man, looking me steadily in the face, uttered the word "Dushman." I said "I am not an enemy, I am a Christian." One then armed with a dagger and a pistol deliberately stepped over to my side, and drawing his dagger, lifted it above me as if about to plunge it into my breast. I thought my hour was come, my eyes filled with tears. I said, "Don't kill me, if you kill me, let me first commit my soul to my Saviour." Another Pathan came to him and said, "Do not frighten him, put away your dagger," while the one who had called me dushman said, "We don't kill here." In the meantime news reached the commandant that Jellalabad was moved, that a Feringhee had come. Soon a colonel and several other officers came to me; they spoke to me roughly but kindly, and all seemed anxious to assure me that I was safe in Shere Ali Khan's territory. I was placed under charge of the kotwal. Many came to gaze upon me, and I was a gazing-stock all the time I was in Jellalabad. The next day the Khan of Jellalabad sent the kotwal and two soldiers to bring me into his presence. He was seated on a divan with several of his officers. He told me very kindly to sit down and asked me what was my wish I told him I was a Christian, showed him my Bible, said I could not give up my religion, that I wished to proceed to Kaffiristan or Cabul city, and that I asked protection from Shere Ali Khan. They then examined the translation of the Pushtoo prayer-book and asked me to repeat some of the prayers. They then asked me to sing some of the hymns at the end of the book. I sang the Pushtoo bhajan, "One there is above all others." The whole court were quite still and listened with profound attention. I then went down on my knees praying to God through Christ and confessing that he was the Son of God, in Pushtoo. After I had done, some voices said "Don't say that word" (Jesus is the Son of God). A great stir was now heard in the court and General Ghulam Haider now made his appearance. He said to me, much astonished, "How did you manage to come here"? Shamil Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, said, "This is putting the head in the hand for Husrut Isa." The general looked at my English Bible and I was told to again sing the same bhajan as before. The general told an officer to put two soldiers over me to watch me night and day. Shamil Khan told me I must wait here for about five days till the will of the Amir should be known.

Shortly after, the kotwal with two soldiers came to conduct me back to my room in the serai, which I found now made comfortable for me, a great contrast to the miserable places I had to put up in for the last five days. Having heard that I had medicine, people began to flock to me from all sides. With some I had, though with great difficulty, an opportunity of speaking a word. At last I hit on a plan. When I gave a packet of medicine I folded up and gave with it a Pushtoo text of Scripture on a card. In the quiet of the evening, seated over the fire, a Kandbaree Pathan soldier came and talked a long time with me and asked me about our religion. I told him, as well as I could, in Pushtoo, the story of the cross. He then asked me, "What do you say about Isa?" I said, "*I believe* He is God." He seemed thoughtful and said, on going out, "Be careful and do not talk to any one in Jellalabad as you have talked to me to-night." I spent five days in Jellalabad, people either coming to look at me, or for medicines. With the medicines I gave away Pushtoo texts written on cards. I had some interesting conversation with the kotwal and others, which I hoped would be as the thin edge of the wedge put in for Christ.

On Saturday evening my guard of two young Affghan soldiers, who had been great companions to me, were changed for a rough and bigoted Parsee-ban soldier. He seemed horrified at having to keep guard over a kaffir. He said that if I were a Mussulman I should be all safe in this country. He said, "Become a Mussulman." I said, "I cannot leave Isa, who has given his blood for me." At the very mention of the name Isa he drew back astonished, not knowing what to make of me. At about 8 o'clock at night my friend the kotwal came and told me to be ready to start before dawn, that, if possible, we might get out of the city without any one knowing it; that the Amir of Cabul had sent for me. That night five armed men, besides my guard, passed the night with me. Before dawn the kotwal came for me, and going out at the serai gate I found a horse and two mounted men waiting for me. I was mounted on one horse, and, one sowar going before and one behind, I went out of the city. A short distance out of the city we were joined by another sowar and a little farther on, by the Governor of Jellalabad himself. The day began to break, and I began to see to my surprise that we were going back the way I had come. I asked the kotwal why; he said that I was to be taken to Cabul. He said, "The sentry over you was a haramjadah, and I did not want him to know which way we were going." On arriving at the outskirts of the Amir's territory, the governor told me we were now leaving the confines of the Amir's territory, and if any one questioned me I must say I was a moollah. I said, "A Christian moollah." He said "Don't speak to any one until I hand you over to the Khan of Lall Poorah." On arriving at Lall Poorah some of the more respectable moollahs evidently recognized me, but did not say a word. One of them said to the Governor, "You have brought a moollah with you." "Yes," he said "a moollah from Bokharah." I felt grieved at this and felt inclined to deny it in the presence of them all; prudence however suggested that I had better speak to the governor about it afterwards. The place now began to fill with armed men. Shortly after the Khan of Lall Poorah himself made his appearance. He has a most intelligent countenance and high forehead and is very fair. After the usual salutations were exchanged the Khan of Jellalabad called the Khan of Lall Poorah aside quietly, and I was left alone with one soldier in the midst of the armed retainers of the Khan. All eyes were fixed upon me, some in mingled respect and astonishment. They literally devoured me with their eyes. I lifted up my heart to heaven. I felt the greatest peace of God with me. I felt that I was a silent and solitary witness for Christ in the midst of these fierce men. One dreadful-looking fellow armed with a long knife broke the silence and told them to ask me who I was and whence I came. No one, however, seemed to dare to question me. A few minutes after, a chief servant of the Khan armed with sword, dagger and pistol, came out and quietly beckoned me away to a well-furnished guest-house. Here a sumptuous repast was soon prepared and the two Khans and several others with myself all sat down. The Khan of Lall Poorah always carried about in his belt a double-barrel pistol and dagger. After the meal was over he told me very kindly if I was tired I could retire to rest.

The next morning, I spoke to the Khan of Jellalabad for saying I was a moollah from Bokhara. I said it was better to be killed than to have all those lies told about me. He said that he did not think it prudent to say who I was till he had given me over to the Khan of Lall Poorah. The next day before all his court I was formally handed over to the Khan of Lall Poorah. The Khan of Lall Poorah took me up and seated me beside him and said we are friends now. During a pause in the business of the morning court I asked the Khan of Lall Poorah if I might say a few words of love to the assembled court and soldiers. He very kindly gave me leave to do so. Lifting up my heart for guidance, I thus addressed them. I said I was not an emissary or spy of the British Government, or in any way connected with it, that my work was one of love, that many of the moollahs seated there were acquainted with our holy religion, that it was one of love, for that Jesus Christ had given his life for us; "what great crime have I committed that I have been born an Englishman. God has ordained it so." The day then passed very pleasantly for I had religious conversation with some of the moollahs; but they could not be brought to understand how Jesus is the Son of God. The next day the Khan with a large company of soldiers, flags flying and drums beating, set out with me for the borders of British territory, the borders of which we reached on the third night. During the whole of our march we gained accessions at every village until there were 600 men all armed to the teeth. I was like a dove in the midst of lions and I found the promises which I had embraced before starting literally fulfilled, "I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked and redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible." The fourth morning the Khan took leave of me and accompanied me to the river. Here the unfortunate man who had taken the rupee from me on starting was found out, as he had not shared it with his companions, and his life was threatened. They said they would let him off this time on my account. I begged them to keep their word, and in order to insure his life I gave back another rupee to the principal man of the ferry and begged him not to kill him. He promised me he would not. From the ferry the Khan sent me on to British territory under an escort of three of his principal men, besides foot soldiers. No sooner had I arrived in the peaceful confines of British territory than, taking off my turban and shoes, I knelt down and thanked God for bringing me back in safety. One of them said, "God is king, he preserved you." Another said "Your book, *i. e.* Bible, saved you." I ought to mention that some of the villagers near British territory spoke very kindly to me saying, "How do you like our country, which suits you best"? I said, "If you will let me stay, yours does." Others said, "Come as often as you like." I said to one of them, "I was told that if you had known there had been a Feringhee in the kafilah, you would have cut me to pieces." He replied, "Who said that?" I parried the question and said, "The whole kafilah." He said, "We would not have killed you, but kept you a prisoner till we heard from Shere Ali Khan or the British Government." I was then conducted to Peshawur and here ends my narrative.

I do not think the country is so firmly closed to the Christian in particular, as it is to the European as such, the principal danger being the political position of every Englishman. Were protection demanded by the British Government for their missionaries only, thus trusting to subdue by the cross alone, I have but little doubt but that it would be granted. Great harm is done by the haughty and overbearing manner of the British in their own territory, and also by unprincipled men who become Mussulmans when they journey in those countries. Were the people of the frontier to see our religion exemplified more, I firmly believe that in many parts the lowly messenger of Christ would find a ready door open.

E. C. JOHNSON.

—*Lucknow Witness.*

OUTRAM.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* published on Saturday morning, the day on which Outram's statue was unveiled, the following interesting sketch of the great Bombay soldier's career, written evidently by one who knew him well and had entire sympathy with him :—

It was in 1819 that the great soldier whom we are invited to honour this morning, first landed in India, an infantry cadet, pure and simple, on the Bombay establishment—a youth of sixteen, without interest, without friends, but with heart so stout, and resolution so fixed, that the stripling already shadowed forth the man. He was met on the landing-place by his brother Henry, then a Lieutenant of Bombay Engineers. A broken pillar in the graveyard at Cambay, of date but a year or two subsequent, marks that only brother's short career, and "a truly honourable man," in forcible words, his own brief epitaph. James Outram's subsequent career, his intrepid, fearless character, feats of daring, need no description from us; nor may we in this place indulge in any long accounts of them. The untameable Bheels of the Vindya and Satpura ravage the country, and rush back to their impenetrable fastnesses unpunished; and who will trust himself among the savages? Season after season beholds every military expedition failing to subjugate them. The indecisive chastisement inflicted but tempers them to further resistance and fresher raids, and the Bombay Government despair ever to reclaim or to reconcile them. Outram goes merrily in among them to hunt with them in their wilds, slays their most dreaded beasts, and *chaffs* them. They witness his prowess, are awe-struck by his mien and daring, and, charmed by his address, they offer him allegiance. They regard him as an Avatar, and gather to celebrate the orgies of *Gummut Deo*, extemporizing for their symbol of the worship a large stone which had for ages mysteriously, as it seemed to them, lain in one of their wildest ravines, and upon which he had stood, while waiting, unattended, for the beast they were driving down upon him. Or is a wounded tiger at bay in his den, and rockets fail to turn him out? At a moment's thought Outram rushes in upon the beast, to the dismay of the wild men, thrusts his rifle into the monster's distended mouth, and slays him. The Bheels are turned into a corps of riflemen, and, with Captain Outram at their head, they restore tranquility to the country, and to this day are the smartest of our police train-bands.

War with Afghanistan is the trumpet sound of the celebrated manifesto issued by the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, on the 31st October 1838, from the little parlour in which he wrote it, and which is still preserved in the since metamorphosed Auckland House at Simla. We remember how we all responded to the thrilling note. Outram joins the expedition. Impetuous as usual, he has the honour in a reconnoissance "to elicit the first shot" from the lofty battlements, and is soon after beheld to be the foremost of the stormers of Ghuzni, Kabul taken, Istalif fallen, and Outram becomes the chosen captain of the dozen British officers who intrepidly band themselves together to pursue, without other aid, the dethroned and fugitive king Dost Muhammed Khan, a task in which, but for the accident of a moment, they had almost succeeded. Again, in the breach at Khelat, he receives from the successful commander, Sir Thomas Willshire, the despatches of the fall of that fortress, and of the heroic fate of its brave defender, Mehrab Khan, shot, like Tippoo, in the mêlée by a private soldier of the "Queen's;" and he is next seen in the disguise of an Afghan trader working his way, at eminent peril, to Sonmianee, on the sea-coast, from where, in a common boat, sailed but half an hour before the arrival of the horsemen by whom he has been pursued, he proceeds to Kurrachee, and thence to Bombay. We pass on to the memorable defence of the Residency at Hydrabad, the capital of the Ameers of Sind, where he was now Political Agent, well described by Sir Charles Napier, if we rightly remember the very words, "as a feat in the annals of war." The great Peninsula warrior, at a large field-banquet to which he had specially invited all the officers of his glorious little army, dubbed him on that occasion as the Bayard of the East, and worthily attached to him for ever the chevalier's motto of "*Sans peur et sans reproche.*" The battles of Mianee and Hydrabad followed, where stern warriors bit the dust at the feet of their hardier foemen. The conquest of Sind accomplished, his noble spirit ill-brooked the cause assigned for the expulsion of the Ameers and for the annexation of their country; and he thus, unfortunately, brought down upon himself the displeasure alike of the distinguished conqueror and of the Governor-General of the period. Steadfast, however, to his opinions, but yielding to his kindly nature, he only accepted his share of the prize-money—no small amount — to assign it to the maintenance of the widow of the Chief of the Ameers, Outram's pathetic account of whose death but shortly prior to these events, we well remember transcribing for despatch to Lord Ellenborough. Then came the publication of "*The Conquest of Sind*" by the eminent historian of the Peninsular War, himself the brother of the Conqueror; "*The Conquest of Sind, a Commentary,*" as the rejoiner of the offended Outram; and the other many acrimonious controversies so much lamented by friends for the sake of the noble creatures between whom they were carried on. The aged mother of Outram, mortified at the unseemly strife of words, wrote to the historian—we wish we could remember the words—dissuading him from it (what had her son misdone to merit such depreciation and obloquy?). "Sir, desist; bring not the grey hairs of his aged mother with sorrow to that grave to which both you and I are hastening, and are so near." The veteran soldier was overwhelmed and mollified by the solemn objurgation: "Madam, your words are terrible." The strife ceased, and not long after the vision was fulfilled, and the appeased mother and softened veteran both sank to their rest.

Outram was next to be seen in command before the deep forest-girt Munsuntosh, in the Southern Mahratta Country, which place, with his usual ardour, he impetuously but unsuccessfully stormed. The storming party ascended by a steep and narrow flight of steps, so commanded from the works of that rock-perched fort, and so well covered also, by its twin stronghold of Manohar (a fissure or deep cleft in the rocky eminence upon which the two posts were curiously constructed, only dividing them from each other), that the perilous ascent was, in the language of the occasion, commanded "in front, rear, and both flanks," and the assailants were, as was to be expected, hurled back by means of huge fragments of rock rolled down upon them by the defenders, and a goodly list of killed and wounded was the result. But, alarmed by this and the demonstration on the other side of Manohar by the troops descended from the Elephant Rock and by the Hanmant Ghât (the operations covered a vast area of the most difficult country), the "Sawunts" slid down from their eyries in the dead of night, and silently passed through the surrounding forests, with every path and intricacy of which they were so well acquainted, and escaped.

He next hastened to join the army on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in the first Sikh War, and for those days of palkee dak and slow travelling, in an incredibly short time accomplished the distant journey from Bombay to the Punjab, and there he gained fresh honours by the same dash in every enterprise. Next, filling in succession the posts of Resident at Sattara and at Baroda, he was, after return from a sick furlough, called up by the Marquis of Dalhousie to the high office of Resident at Lucknow, where soon after, under that distinguished nobleman's direct instructions, he carried out the annexation of Oudh, his admirable arrangements for accomplishing which, without conflict, are a matter of history.

And now sickness a second time compelled him to go home. Bowed down by bodily pain, the German baths and waters but scarcely benefiting him, we well remember his summons to attend the office of the Secretary to the Board of Control, and how the glad tidings affected him, *that it had pleased Her Majesty to accede to the recommendation of the selection of himself to be Plenipotentiary, and to the chief command of the expedition to Persia.* We remember Lord Lyveden, then plain Mr. Vernon Smith, describing "how the old soldier's eyes lit up on receiving the announcement." To Persia he went, and "Burâzjun," "Kushâb," "Mohamrâ," "Ahwaz," were added to his distinctions.

But the time was now at hand when his greatest energies were to be called forth. Stunned by the intelligence, received at Bagdad, of the awful events at Meerut and Delhi, he at once pointed out the gravity of the occasion to Her Majesty's Ministers, his express as to which via Tribizond and Constantinople happened to be the earliest information they received of the outbreak of the Mutiny, and recommended that every officer of the Indian Government at home, whether civilian or military, be forthwith ordered out to his post—a counsel which was at once followed—and then, bending his powerful mind to grasp the magnitude of the occasion, and how best to grapple with it, he hurried to Bombay. His place at Lucknow had meanwhile been filled up by the appointment to it of Sir Henry Lawrence to whose post of Agent, Governor-General, in Rajpootana, Outram stood gazetted in exchange. The measure had sorely chagrined him, but his reply to the Governor-General who had ordered it, written from Persia, was an instance of that obedient but manly meekness which should be the example of every true-hearted soldier. "My Lord," wrote he, "I go with alacrity wherever my services should be considered by your Lordship to be most useful to the service of Her Majesty, and to order me to which should be to the convenience of the public service." Arrived at Bombay, his counsels were eagerly sought, and while on his way to join Woodburn's column, then marching in the direction of Indore, from whence more readily to join his post in Rajpootana, a telegram from home next announced that he had been appointed to be the military member of Council, and Lord Canning rejoiced at once to summon him up to his side. But his spirit, [illegible] as it did with expressions of the most touching sorrow at the sad falling away of our hitherto highly trusted [illegible] than by himself, and how [illegible] native soldiery, [illegible] that he might now only [illegible] haps not be ca[illegible] to take any [illegible] glorious deeds as [illegible] block, but now one of his [illegible] Persia [illegible] so it was with a heavy he[illegible] embarked for Calcutta. Detention for [illegible] made him champ and [illegible] he was cut out from. But on arri[illegible] morning, he learnt [illegible] Henry Lawrence, of which [illegible] learnt, had proved fatal to th[illegible] that the garrison of Luckno[illegible] without hope of relief. [illegible] had been the humble [illegible] Oudh to the British Empire, and he now [illegible] allowed the honour of re-annexing it [illegible] Lord Canning at once [illegible] Commissioner and [illegible] divisions of the A[illegible] know how we all [illegible] career when he wa[illegible] and chose rather to serve [illegible] that persistent

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commander should himself complete the relief of Lucknow, which he had already striven so much to do—an abnegation, the modesty of which was justly described by Lord Clyde, in his orders of the day, to be unsurpassed by any in the records of war. We know what followed. How he joined the Volunteer Cavalry as a private only, and with it charged down upon the mutineers, armed with no other weapon than his walking-stick; how the first relief was accomplished; the high notice he created for Inglis's despatch of the history of the previous beleaguerment; how both he and Havelock were next themselves beleaguered, and what was there done, both underground and above it, in mines and countermines, of which our own revered Chief and two other decorated officers, now here, of the distinguished corps to which Lord Napier himself belongs, are so well able to give a good account; then the eventual relief by Clyde, the evacuation of Lucknow by us *en masse*. How Outram prayed against it, and urged that the British flag might be seen still waving at least in the neighbourhood of that city, where it had so long gloriously flown; how he prevailed, and was left with a small force at the Alambagh, and the great things he achieved there, day by day, while so isolated and abandoned at his own choice. Then how Britain's chivalry again poured down upon Lucknow to give the final blow to the hosts still collected there, still rampant and still strong, and scarcely yet daunted; how nearly Outram had been left out from the programme of the operations which succeeded; how his sense of obedience kept him at his own entrenched but now over-lapped post, without a word of repining, his ill-suppressed tears at the bare idea of being left out perhaps forgotten; how an aide-de-camp from the Commander-in-Chief late that night rode into his entrenchments, with the order that he was to pass round to the Dilkhusha, and there "hook on" his force to the rest of the troops advancing early next morning to the final operation; how joyously he rose to the task, the dinner he ate that night being the first regular meal he had taken while the evil omen had impended; how he *did* march by a *detour* to the Dilkhusha, and pushed across the Gumti, turned that flank, entrenchment upon entrenchment, of the three formidable lines of them, which the enemy had thrown up to oppose a supposed front attack, little expecting any apparition from the other side of the river, such as Outram, their most dreaded opponent! How he brought his compact little force across the iron bridge, and so, lastly, bore, from an unexpected direction, down upon the baffled and discomfited enemy, now attacked, repelled, and crushed from every quarter.

Such is a short but imperfect record of this hero's career, the unveiling of whose well-earned statue we are to witness this morning. Who a more glorious soldier, or a braver man? Modest, generous, brave, this soldier and statesman served his country with distinction—in life was honoured, and in death is mourned.

But we would yet add testimony to his genial and loving spirit, and to his love of field and every manly sport; how this man of "the snaffle, spur, and spear," sought every occasion to show an example of ardent manliness to the youths by whom he was ever fondly surrounded. They would strive to be in with him in every hunt, and often would he rein back a little to allow the foremost of them the *eclat* of the first spear. It was on one such occasion that, as our Bombay friends will know, the grand lay of *The Boar, the mighty Boar*, was composed and sung one evening at dinner, after a hard day's field, by one of his greatest friends, and which long became the nightly song of every mess-table. Jim Outram (as we still like to call him) was the friend of every one; no one more warmhearted, or readier to bestow, or to forgive, or to atone for the slightest semblance of offence to another the first moment of reflection made him sensible of, or readier to acknowledge a brave deed; and not only did he command the affection of those who associated with him, but he was beloved by every soldier. "Sir James Outram," exclaimed, in broad Gaelic, a soldier from the ranks of the 78th Highlanders, as that regiment was at its own particular request led by his tent door on its way to the river at Moharna, where to re-embark for India,—"Sir James Outram, you must command us again." That prophetic voice too surely forewarned what so soon would occur, and both at Alambagh and Lucknow, the Highlanders, men and officers, were eager to do him service, and the muster-rolls of that superb regiment would show at what noble sacrifice! "Do you think I am going to fight a single combat?" laughingly asked he of an Aide-de-Camp who had brought to him his forgotten sword on an occasion of going into action; or, "Do you want me to use those things?" when on another occasion the Aide-de-Camp placed his pistols in his holsters, and informed him that he had loaded them. "Tell me nothing of any man's bravery; no soldier is braver than another," would he often exclaim when any act of exceeding bravery was performed; and yet no one so ready and so faithful in according the meed of heroism. When coming out to his command in Persia, his wont was every evening to sit, with lighted cigar, at some out-of-the-way part of the ship, surrounded by a ring of the numerous cadets who were passengers to India in the same steamer. He would persuade each young man to sing a song, or recite some piece, or give an account of himself; and he used to tell, when they had returned for the night, that that "Nightingale Club," as he surnamed these assemblies, contained some very fine young fellows; and truly, indeed, did many of them give early example of the *ring* that was in them, by their deaths, whether in the field very soon after, or at the ruffianly hands of mutineers. Others have died, and several now hold posts of importance, or have given signal proofs of what will yet shine forth from them.

This is the man whom we have desired to pourtray; this the soldier whose example we would hold up to the Indian Army. "Do you think it is a great thing to obtain a statue?" he enquired of ourselves one evening as he drew up by the fine equestrian model of Lord Hardinge. Was it then foreshadowed to him that his own would one day be erected not far off from the same spot? It is not generally known, but we are acquainted with the fact, that it was contemplated at home to appoint him to the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, now so worthily held by him who then was serving under him, and who will himself so appropriately preside over the ceremony of commemoration this morning. He showed us his reply at his house at Garden Reach, declining the splendid overture. "No," said he to our remonstrance, "I know I am ill and unequal to the task, proud as I would be of the office; and it is better that I should forego the high office than that it should be said that I had been obliged to give it up." And as we contemplate that meek and humble face as it then looked, and as it is daily presented to us in the portrait of the hero hanging up in a secluded corner of the reading-room of the Bengal Club, we think, dear Outram, that yours is the example we would have our youths and our sons to follow, and that, truly, your statue at Calcutta and burial in Westminster Abbey bespeak for your memory

A nation's applause, and a people's approbation.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE VON MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF MARS-LA-TOUR.*

(Saturday Review.)

(SECOND NOTICE.)

NEVER in all the history of battles has the advantage of audacity been so plainly illustrated as in this instance of Mars-la-Tour. It has been already shown that the German cavalry had been allowed, owing to the shameful negligence of Fortou's French horse, to approach unobserved the very road along which lay the main line of retreat to be followed that day. Their shells falling suddenly in the midst of Murat's dragoons spread a panic which seems to have been hardly less serious than that following the similar surprise by the Bavarians of De Failly's infantry at Beaumont a fortnight later. Though startled at first, the French soon recovered, and went down in force towards the section of road thus boldly taken possession of by the advanced guard of General Voigts-Rhetz.

As has been said, the country about Rezonville and Mars-la-Tour is of a remarkably open character. It slopes on the whole to the southward, and has undulations running through it which fall away presently into ravines as they trend towards the m[illegible] district through which the German army was [illegible] way of Gorze; but they seem unimportant [illegible] villages, though anywhere in the [illegible] forming [illegible] cover [illegible] the [illegible] clo[illegible] Tro[illegible] int, and its [illegible] as a *Point* [illegible] part of all that [illegible] follow[illegible] from the Moselle in a nor[illegible] Vionville and the borde[illegible] effectually bar the most [illegible] Verdun, and in coing this [illegible] of Bazaine's army on th[illegible] which diverges to Etain, but [illegible] left on the Metz side of [illegible] round the very head of [illegible] order to carry out the plan of a [illegible] forward be either [illegible] and at the most [illegible] the ground about [illegible] able importance t[illegible] ordered the day before [illegible] enemy's line of retrea[illegible] essential on the Fren[illegible]

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* Der Deutsch-französische [illegible] geschichtlichen Abtheilung [illegible] Berlin: Mittler.

yielded except to superior force and after every possible effort had been made to hold it. Yet if one wishes to tell the history of this hardly-fought day in a single sentence, it may be done thus—the 6th Division of Alvensleben's corps at once dashed on Vionville and the ground outside the wood before the French had recovered their first surprise, and all efforts to dislodge them proved vain. In fact, from the time that the division accomplished this prime object, and the 5th, already come into action to the right, prolonged the line it took up south eastward across the road, and so on to the south of Rezonville, the real front of the battle never altered seriously. Desperate efforts were made here and there later in the day to crush or pierce or out-flank the bold assailants. But, as a whole, the French acted chiefly on the defensive, strange as this seems under the conditions. This is the blot which the official writer very justly hits in their whole conduct of the fight. In fact, the sudden appearance of the German infantry on the ground before their advance guard of cavalry and horse artillery could be cleared from it; the wide outspreading of the two divisions favoured by the company column formation into which their battalions instinctively broke; the daring attempts which they made not merely to hold their own, but to carry the open ground before them, and drive the French line back towards the Etain road—all these seem to have impressed upon the French generals, especially on Canrobert and Frossard, to whom they were first opposed, a completely unreal notion of the force upon the ground, and so prevented them from making effective use of their superior numbers, which must, had they been freely used at the first, have been sufficient to turn and overwhelm their daring foes. Bazaine himself shared largely in, and even added to this error, as we shall presently see. And the result sufficiently proves that the enormous advantage gained for Germany on that day was due above all to the apparently reckless boldness with which Generals Buddenbrock and Stulpnagel threw their divisions into action, and the courage with which they maintained a contest in which, had Bazaine but known that they must be for hours unsupported, they could have had no chance of holding the ground they had seized.

Not that General Alvensleben or his staff were at all aware of the situation of the enemy as they came to know it afterwards. To them it seemed that the large force of French before them, which they so soon brought to a defensive, could be but the rearguard only of Bazaine's army. It must be remembered that the IIIrd Corps had had for days very little opportunity of knowing how far the French might have carried out their retreat. In seizing the wood of Tronville, and pushing beyond it with the audacity already mentioned, their efforts—beyond the general desire to carry out Von Moltke's orders—were made with the view of bringing this supposed rearguard to bay, or driving it back on a retreating mass beyond. It was not until late in the day, when reinforcement on reinforcement was discovered coming into the French line from the direction of Metz, that they began to understand the fact that it was the head of the enemy's army and not the tail which they had engaged, and that their exertions were about to earn the realization of the greatest strategic design of modern war, the cutting off an army of 200,000 men from its base. The course of events that ensued was briefly as follows. The 5th division had got well upon the ground before the 6th, and just in time to meet the advance made by Frossard's Corps from both sides of Rezonville, when the panic raised by Murat's dragoons was stayed. Checked by the bold counter-attack of General Stulpnagel, the French edged away to their left, and extended that flank as though to turn him, and in doing this gradually faced west. Meanwhile General Buddenbrock, more to the German left, had wheeled round the 6th from its first direction on Mars-la-Tour, so as to keep near the 5th, and made an attack on Vionville, then held only by part of Pouget's brigade, which proved completely successful. He was soon across the road, and at once confronted Canrobert, who was bringing in his two divisions to Frossard's right, and apparently intending to turn Stulpnagel from that side also. It was now near noon, and it seems to have been at this time that the French fell into the great error of the day. Frossard and Canrobert, without orders yet from Bazaine, formed their troops carefully as for defence; and the corps of Leboeuf, moving up to support them from the more northern road, passed round Canrobert's right flank as though to turn the German left, but so slowly and feebly, considering the thinness of the line before him, as to cause the purpose of the movement presently to fail. For Buddenbrock made a show of covering his left with his last small infantry reserve aided by the cavalry, and withdrew some of the light artillery at his disposal so dexterously from the other flank as to restrain the French on that side, and even to give time to advance his right and carry the hamlet of Flavigny, an important point south-east of Vionville, which connected his division effectually henceforth with the left of Stulpnagel. This advantage gained, the Prussian efforts ceased for a while. The IIIrd Corps had in fact exhausted its offensive power, and done nobly in winning ground from two of the enemy's. But besides Leboeuf, who was moving in on the French right, Marshal Bazaine, now in person on the ground, had the men of the Guard Corps arriving near Rezonville in sufficient force to have completely turned the German flank on that side by reinforcing the French left. And here we may well let the Berlin writer tell what became of these troops:—

As it would seem, it was the Marshal's desire before all not to allow himself to be cut off from Metz. He thought that he discerned such an intention on the Prussian side in their advance. Adhering to this notion throughout the day, the Marshal directed his chief attention to the woods lying south of Gravelotte and Rezonville, from which side he specially feared to be outflanked. For this reason the division of Levassor-Sorval was already halted east of Rezonville, and fronted southward. The Marshal similarly caused the Zouaves of the Guard, with a brigade of Guard cavalry and some guns, to halt and face to the south nearer Gravelotte. And still further to the east, opposite the Bois des Ognons, he placed three regiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with the Voltigeur division of Deligny in reserve behind them. Thus the whole of the Guard and part of Canrobert's corps were kept at a part of the field where no serious attack was to be made. And the reserve artillery was sent at the same time to strengthen the "defensive position" taken up by Frossard and Canrobert. When this was the view taken by their Commander-in-Chief, what wonder is it that the movement of the French on their right produced so little effect on their bolder adversaries? Leboeuf indeed brought his corps into action beyond Alvensleben's, and Ladmirault supported and extended its movement; but not until the Germans had received some of the earnestly looked-for reinforcements of the Xth Corps, whose infantry, hurried on to the front by detachments, and already preceded by their guns, which had been pressed on at special speed, gradually covered the left. The battle meanwhile waged incessantly along the centre, the infantry fire on either side being hot and deadly, and frequent partial advances being made and repulsed on either side. But on each flank the German horse took a noble share in covering the weakness of their infantry line. On Alvensleben's right General Bredow led a desperate charge of his brigade into the French batteries, only to be received and severely cut up by the very dragoons of Forton who had been surprised in the morning, and to leave half his men and horses behind him in his retreat. On the left, now partly protected by the head of the Xth Corps, the first Guard Dragoons rode down a mass of French skirmishers in the most desperate cavalry charge of the war, and by a most terrible self-sacrifice freed for the moment the flank of the German infantry from the pressure thrown on it by a turning movement of Ladmirault's corps, which had now deployed beyond Leboeuf's. Still later, Barby's dragoon brigade on the same flank overthrew in fair fight the cavalry division of Legrand, who found a soldier's death in the encounter. At one time it seemed as if the single brigade of the Xth Corps, which had reached the Tronville wood, must yield it to Ladmirault; but the splendid achievements of the cavalry on their flanks, the powerful and well-served artillery which supported General Voigts-Rhetz, and finally the reinforcements of infantry coming in, enabled that general to hold his own. On the right Prince Frederic Charles had taken command, and had even ordered an attack on Rezonville, which failed before the deadly fire of the Chassepot. This was the last important event of that hardfought day. Night closed slowly on the exhausted armies. The Germans had failed to carry the position taken up by their enemies. The French had not recovered the ground lost before the contest began. A clear space, hardly a pistol-shot across in places, and marked out by two lines of the dying or the dead, showed where the centre of each had vainly striven for more ground. Each side had paid for its position with the loss of full 16,000 men. "Darkness alone," the official writer concludes, "had stayed the fight. But morning came, and showed that the Germans kept the field, the French had abandoned their positions." Bazaine, uncertain from the first as to quitting Metz, was now falling back on that fortress, the shameful story on which will for ever be bound up with the name of the unfortunate Marshal, whose want of tactical judgment wrecked the last hope of France on the field of Mars-la-Tour.

THE NEW GRAND OPERA OF PARIS.

(From a French Correspondent of the Times.)

PARIS, April 20.

PERMISSION to visit the new opera-house is no longer granted. The work is to be carried on very rapidly now that the National Assembly has voted the funds necessary to complete that "bronze insult," as M. de Lorgeril calls it. There have been many discussions about the future Grand Opera of Paris. The modesty of the iconoclasts is shocked by certain statues that adorn the front of the building. The more refined in taste, who think it necessary to defend architectural traditions against the rising tide of innovation, find fault with the front, the dome, and the whole composition, and never before did a building better prove the correctness of the German proverb, "*Einem Narren soll man kein ungebautes Haus zeigen.*" Disregarding superficial criticisms, I determined to see and judge for myself, to from an opinion what M. Charles Garnier's new Opera will be like on the evening, now not far off, when the whole civilized world will be welcomed to the opening representation. I say the civilized world, for already wealthy idlers, curious connoisseurs, the nabobs and millionaires scattered over the globe, are courting all who possess the mysterious word at sound of which the doors of the Opera will upon that great day fly open. Well, in spite of jealous or interested critics, I can assure all those who will obtain admission that evening that a most dazzling surprise awaits them, one of those fairy spectacles one dreams of but never sees realized. I will not inflict upon you details and measurements, dimensions and architectural technicalities, or dwell upon the unique style of the structure as conceived and executed by M. Charles Garnier. I visited the building with the simple curiosity of a traveller. I fancied I saw it for the first time, and tried to look at it with the eyes of an amiable tourist well disposed to be pleased. A technical description of an opera in process of construction would be of little interest to the general reader, and when I visited the building I pictured to myself, by a very natural effort of imagination, that first representation which is a subject of expectation to the whole world. Upon that evening the front of the building blazes with lights, and disappears under garlands and other floral adornments; immense gas lustres glitter on the square in which the building stands, and the Avenue de l'Opera, which, from the corner of the Rue de la Paix and the Rue du 4 Septembre, will lead to the Comedie Francaise, is closed, pending its termination by an ingeniously contrived decoration, splendidly illuminated by electric light, and which deludes the crowd into the belief that the future boulevard is already finished. All round the theatre and in the entire perimeter occupied by the elect, at the corners of the Rue Scribe and the Rue Auber, of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Chaussee d'Antin, soldiers on horseback, with glittering cuirasses and fluttering [illegible], keep free the different passages that lead to the house, while numberless policemen are there to guide carriages and pedestrians. The spectators on foot come by the Place de l'Opera and the Rue Halevy. Those who come by the Place go up the steps that lead to the perron, pass under the peristyle which runs all along the front, and which is ornamented by groups of marble and bright clusters of lamps, and penetrate into a sort of waiting gallery where artistic groups, ranged against the wall, are lighted by immense bronze branches fixed in the opposite wall. The audience reaches the lofty staircase leading to the first story, and accessible from both sides of the building, through a series of carefully-guarded doors. Others penetrate into the gallery which runs along the Rue Halevy to the ticket office, and thence without ascending the grand staircase, reach the few places allotted to the general public. Thousands of carriages come and go by the Rue Scribe, the Rue Auber, the Rue de la Chaussee Antin, and the Rue Meyerbeer, and set down under the arch in rear of the Opera. To the left, going in, a few steps lead to the covered gallery and the ticket office. To the right a large door leads to the back of the stage, where are also the stores, the actors' dressing-rooms, and the offices of the theatre. The vestibule, where the carriages stop, is splendidly lighted up, and ladies, elegantly attired, resplendent with diamonds, their bare shoulders protected by sumptuous cloaks, leave their vehicles without exposure to the weather, and enter a first gallery in which the servants remain. Before them opens a circular waiting-room, ornamented by 16 columns of red marble with richly-carved capitals. This room is exactly the same size as the pit of the theatre, beneath which it is situated. It is dazzling with gas, toilettes, and bustle. After remaining there a few minutes, to get accustomed to the change of temperature and repair the disorder of their dress, the ladies penetrate to the central landing-place of the grand staircase. Nothing can give an idea of the elegance, richness, and bustle of these stairs. I will not speak of the staircase in itself, of its onyx balustrade, of its pillars in antique red marble, which rest on a basement of green marble and enclose immense steps in white marble, which from the rotunda lead first to the orchestra and amphitheatre, next to the first tier of boxes. I will not speak of the bronze groups by M. Carrier Belluse, which support immense luminous globes, nor of the marble caryatids, by M. Jule Thomas, nor of the sculptures by M. Chabaud, nor of the paintings on lava by M. Solieri. I will not even mention the thirty marble columns, with carved capitals and basements in pure white marble; nor the paintings by M. Pils, which are 40 yards square.

A sight unique in its style are the hundreds of heads thronging the balconies, which run all round the upper stories, and looking up and down at the incessant movement of the crowd; that living picture which is the most beautiful spectacle witnessed by the spectators before entering the body of the theatre. The arrangement of this staircase is one of the happiest ideas of the architect, and those who know him declare that by a sort of strange psychological theory in the whole building, "it is this staircase which most resembles the architect." The interior of the Opera, much larger than the old house in the Rue Le Pelletier, nevertheless contains only 414 places more—that is to say, 2,194 instead of 1,780. The seats are very spacious, and even the pit is commodious. The orchestra is very comfortable, and the big drum is no longer placed so as to hit the occupants of the neighbouring stalls on the shoulders. One can reach all places easily, or turn round between the acts without dislocation, and your neighbour may reach his stall without treading on your toes. Had the architect wished to retain the old dimensions he might have had 700 more places. But the architect thought more of the spectators' comfort, and the public must be grateful for his philanthropy. The same lustre lights the house and the stage. The boxes are most brilliant. Even the boxes on the highest tier are spacious, well-aired, and elegant. Behind each box a small sitting-room, discreet and cool, allows one to receive friends between the acts; and visitors going up or down stairs find room in the galleries, five yards wide, which run round the boxes.

The stage is immense, but liable to be made smaller; yet at a given moment in the ballet the curtain at the back lifts up and the stage is made larger by the addition of the lobby, the back of which being wholly in glass appears larger than it is. From the middle front box to the looking-glass at the back the distance is 104 yards, but the effect produced by the glass, which doubles that depth, is strangely impressive. Between the first acts everybody rushes towards the second lobby, the ceiling of which is a splendid mosaic, with a gold background, and glitters splendidly, or towards the first lobby, 40 yards long, 12 yards wide, and 20 yards high; or towards the loggia, with its statues, its marbles, mosaic medallions and it luminous globes. Down below, from the loggia, you gaze on that splendid panorama of the square, the Boulevard des Capucines, the Rues de la Paix and du 4 September, and the Avenue de l'Opera.

Everybody must be struck by the rapidity with which one finds one's way back to the highest places by those splendid flights of stairs which run up on both sides of the house. Everybody might be out of the building in ten minutes.

Upwards of 8,000 gas-burners glitter all over the house, and the applause coming from the farthest corner shows the stage is visible from every place. The arrangement of the play-house, very much like the one of the Rue Le Pelletier, is perfect. The wing formerly intended for the Emperor is not finished, only the box intended for the Head of the State is ready. It is situated on the first story, opposite the proscenium occupied by the Prefect of the Seine. The aspect of that house, glittering, breathless, sometimes noisy, sometimes perfectly silent, is very impressive. All who are elegant, rich, or celebrated are present. Not a box in which there is not some one known by his wealth, kindness, or vices. I am mistaken. In spite of all my prophetic imagination, as I conjure up the opening night, I cannot guess the name of the proprietor of one box: that is, the box of him who assists at the first representation as Head of the State.

CHAMELEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUBLIC OPINION."

SIR,—The interesting account given of chameleons in *Public Opinion* on the 18th ult. induces me to send you the following description of one that was my friend and messmate for several months; he was also a pet of the wardroom, and answered to the name of "Chummy." I caught this pretty little creature in a garden at Sierra Leone; I placed him in a basket suspended from the beam, so that he could not escape; his colour was a dull green. For the first few days of his sailor-life he was timid, refused food in the shape of dead flies offered to him, and met all overtures at friendship with angry hisses. Hunger probably softened down this hostile demeanour, for he deigned at last to swallow a dead fly. After this a complete "change came o'er the spirit of his dream;" he allowed himself to be handled; and after I had placed him close to a live fly, which he immediately appropriated to himself, his temper was altered,—he readily clung on to my hand. When called by name, he would run to the outer rim of his basket, and if I was sitting at my table, would quietly drop on my head, and crawl about all over the cabin in search of flies. I thus had many opportunities of noticing his change of colour and his habits. With respect to the colour, it was, when the animal was in a state of perfect repose, a dull green; but when basking in the sun, on my port-sill, the side turned towards the light brightened up to a yellowish green, the other side retaining its dull tint. When pleased, the whole body brightened up to a very brilliant yellowish-green, with three jet-black saddle-shaped marks on his back, rings of black on his tail, his cup-shaped eyes marked with black lines, like the meridians of longitude on a globe. This was his most beautiful aspect. I could always produce this colour by letting him climb up the curtain if a fly was cruising anywhere near. This seemed to be to him intense bliss. I teased him once to make him angry, wishing to discover what effect anger might have upon his colour. He turned to a dirty black, eyes and all, but he looked so unhappy, and his countenance, otherwise placid and pleasing, so altered, that I never repeated the experiment. To see from what distance his tongue could reach a fly, I used to hold him on my hand, and show him a fly on the bulkhead; he seldom attempted to catch it if he thought it was out of reach. I have seen him, however, catch a fly eight inches off, darting his thin, attenuated tongue with unerring aim. Sometimes he overbalanced himself in the attempt, saving himself from falling by quickly winding his prehensile tail round my finger.

Every day he came to the dinner-table at the time children make their appearance at the festive board, and it was most interesting to watch his movements, his likes and dislikes, and the wonderful play of his countenance. When called he would run from one end of the table to the other, well knowing by experience that a fly was at hand. The moment he caught sight of one he would focus his eyes to judge of the distance. If it was close, he would walk slowly and warily; if at a distance, he would run at first, then gradually decrease his speed, and as he approached he would point with one foot, then with the other, slowly creeping till he thought he was within practicable distance, focus his eyes again to judge the length of his tongue, and, whether the distance was three or six inches, the viscous tip always reached the fly, never falling short nor darting beyond. It was curious at these times to watch the use he made of his independent eyes, having first ascertained the angular distance of the fly by using both eyes, he would advance towards it, keeping one eye only on the object, looking behind him with the other; and if he chanced to see another fly behind him, he would immediately stop, turn his head slowly round, and focus this one. If it was nearer he would leave the first and go after this; but if it was further he would return to the first, using one eye, but still taking a survey all round. Once a fly happened to settle on the salt; he caught it, but with it some salt stuck to his tongue; he evidently did not like the taste of salt, for he immediately spat out both fly and salt, making most hideous grimaces, as a child might make after a dose of Epsom salts. He never after that attempted to catch a fly on the salt. One of the officers rolled up a small pellet of paper, and inking it to represent a fly, flicked it across the table. Chummy rushed at it at once, caught it, found out his mistake, spat it out, and was never taken in again. He was very fond of port-wine; he would cling to the rim of the glass and sip it, smacking his lips, looking pleased and brightening in colour. He never touched sherry, and claret was his aversion.

I brought him home in summer. He lived till flies disappeared, and was here, too, a great pet of the household. When we had no more flies to give him he was kept alive for some time on cold tea, with milk, of which he was very fond. His basket was lined with flannel, he was kept in a warm room, but an English winter was too much for him, and poor Chummy at last died in convulsions. I have had the little creature now in spirits for many years. He retains his original dull green, but his brilliant change of colour, and his pleasant pretty ways are now only happy memories of happy days passed in a happy ship—I care not to think how many happy years ago.—I am yours,

CHAPLAIN, R.N.

SOWING WILD OATS.

(Liter[illegible] Review.)

MOST young men are [illegible] greater or lesser extent. In this respect they do not materially differ from their elders. Indeed, often in their folly, as in other matters, juveniles follow the example of seniors as closely as circumstances will permit. The young man who is engaged in the entertaining process of sowing his "wild oats," invariably imagines that he is merely doing as his forefathers have done before him. He is not very far wrong. The majority of old men will frankly own to having been guilty of innumerable enormities in their earlier days, and there are very few who have it in their power to say that they have never quaffed too freely of the tempting wassail-bowl and indulged in other questionable pleasures. It is no uncommon thing to hear them boast what rollicking blades they have been, and what serious scrapes they have managed to get into and adroitly slip out of. Nor does it appear that a man's reputation suffers because he once was "wild." On the contrary, the fact seems somewhat in his favour. He is presumed to have passed through the furnace and come out purified, the chief result of his ordeal having been to give him an accurate and extended knowledge of the ways of the world. Personally, he is quite content to accept this view of the case. At the same time he deems it incumbent upon him to warn youngsters against the very things which he has done himself; but the warning is conveyed in such a manner that, in many cases, it may well serve as an incentive to the performance of evil deeds rather than good ones. Just as a thoughtless youth who reads Charles Lever's books, may come to think that drunkenness is about the funniest and jolliest thing imaginable, with nothing like a tragic side to it, so may he also be taught to believe that many doings of a doubtful character merely indicate the possession of spirit by the performer. Not only are youth's tendencies to "fastness" thus encouraged, but a disposition is shown to regard very leniently such peccadilloes as are inadvertently brought to light. He is only sowing his "wild oats" and will be all right when he has settled down, is an expression which is reiterated with aggravating frequency when an unhappy young man is seen to be going wrong. It is true that women are not disposed to indulgently regard errors of the kind to which we are referring; but this is a small matter, as they are supposed to know comparatively little about life. Moreover, it is seldom that they are allowed to see things as they are. Very few of them know how really base is the world, and some may possibly innocently imagine that those who are called "fast" are, for the most part, merely addicted to the excessive consumption of bitter beer, the use of slangy language, and an idiotic trick of flinging their money about. Even censorious women are only too glad to receive a *roue* with open arms when he sets up as a reformed character.

It will be seen that the path along which a man will have to travel in order to sow his "wild oats" is not only made easy for him, but many inducements are offered for him to enter upon it. A youth of weak character, if he be cast into certain company, indeed, is almost forced into trying how he fares on it. As a matter of fact, he must either do so, or he must consent to become, to a certain extent, alienated from those with whom he is associated and to lose caste in the eyes of his fellows. It is not surprising that of these alternatives he should, in many instances, choose the former. There is comparatively little variety in the *modus operandi* of would-be "fast" men of this order, and the wonder is that they do not get heartily sick of the terrible monotony of their line of life and quickly relinquish it in utter disgust. Of course, the tyro drinks, not because he is thirsty, or because he will be better for so doing, but simply because it is the "thing," and he has a strenuous objection to being out of the fashion. It cannot be asserted that, at the outset of his career, he gets any particular enjoyment from the alcoholic liquor which he consumes. He has no great liking for it, and if it makes him at times excited, at others it also makes him sick and gives him a headache. The only pleasure he derives, if he derives any, from feeling "seedy" in the morning, is attributable to the fact that he is aware it is the custom for lively sparks to do the same, and that he is, therefore, quite in the fashion. Probably, if he were left to himself, and if it were not considered a sign of good fellowship to swallow innumerable glasses of intoxicating stuff, he would be content, as a sensible man should be, to drink only when he was thirsty. In addition to being in a manner bound to imbibe, he is forced to patronize certain haunts. He may be found in fast music-halls and theatres, and he will loaf about after some inferior burlesque actress or pasty-faced ballet-girl, not because he has any particular regard for her—which she most certainly invariably has not for him—but because he imagines that by doing so he will bring credit to himself as well as empty his purse, destroy his health, and blunt his finer sensibilities. You can always detect him at places of public entertainment. He assumes, because he fancies he ought, a would-be knowing look, and he talks in a manner which is calculated to lead a listener to the conclusion that lewd thoughts are always uppermost in his mind. But we are inclined to believe that he is not so bad as he makes himself out to be, and that he has more faith in the purity of women as a whole than he lets his boon companions think. It is not an uncommon thing for him to become short of money, and to seek to replenish his attenuated exchequer by resorting to the ingenious device of betting, but it is somewhat singular for fortune to smile upon him. He is always ready to make a bet upon the slightest possible provocation. If you differ from him during the course of a conversation, for instance, you are requested at once to back your opinion. He tutors himself to fancy that he has a liking for low company. This is well, for when he is systematically sowing his "wild oats" he has to come in contact with it pretty often, and much to the benefit of its component parts. By the way, a partiality for brutal pastimes seems to go hand-in-hand with an apparent liking for excessive drinking and the society of ladies of questionable respectability. We never met a fast man who did not shirk his work when he got the chance, except when the same happened to be peculiarly profitable. Nor did we ever encounter a fast man who was not a deliberate liar and a consummate humbug. At the art of bragging he is ever proficient, which is not surprising, considering the amount of practice he has. The gentlemen who sow their "wild oats" broadcast are, perhaps, sufficiently punished, inasmuch as they invariably succeed in undermining their constitutions, and probably shortening their lives, to say nothing of the bodily weariness and vexation of spirit which they must constantly be bringing upon themselves.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
MANILLA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

SON FIXED DEPOSIT.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
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FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE, PILLS London."

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 4 0 to £50
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" Suites	" £10 10 to £50
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Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
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FORBES & Co.,
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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

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The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

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The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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From A. Montgomery, [illegible] bay.—"CHLORODYNE [illegible] Asthma, and Dysentery [illegible] health, after 18 months [illegible] had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical [illegible] in nearly every case of [illegible] BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE [illegible] covered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. [illegible] "CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of [illegible] course it would not [illegible] supply a want and fill [illegible]

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Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns*
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Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
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SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

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